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Nico Declares Emergency in Que Province

By Richard Eder

Dec. 4 (NYT).—The Spanish government decreed a state of emergency in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa today after a West German consul was abducted at the beginning of the week. For the past two days the province has been in a state of emergency because of strikes and demonstrations.

n Fears Invokes Power

Dec. 4 (AP).—The government assumed emergency powers today in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, where a separatist guerrilla movement, known as the Euzko Askatasuna, is active. The government said it was taking this step because of the threat to public safety posed by the guerrillas.

The decree, which operates only within the Guipuzcoa Province, was the first major response by the government to the unexpectedly widespread resistance that has grown up around a court-martial now going on in Burgos. Sixteen Basques, accused of participating in a separatist guerrilla movement, are on trial and death sentences are asked for six of them.

The harshness of the sentences asked, and the use of a military court to judge political crimes, has aroused protests, demonstrations and strikes throughout the country.

The decree, taken after a long cabinet session, presided over by Gen. Francisco Franco, who celebrates his 78th birthday today, is the severest test of his regime since the civil war.

It is here, as well as in neighboring Vizcaya, that the guerrilla organization ETA (Euzko Askatasuna)—Basque National and Freedom—has operated, with a program combining nationalism and a form of Marxism. ETA has had only very limited support but considerable sympathy, and the court-martial of its members and adherents in Burgos has turned this sympathy into action.

Province in Uproar
In the two days that the court-martial has run—the most serious accusation for which the death sentence is asked, was the killing in August, 1968 of a police inspector, who was widely hated in Guipuzcoa for his persecution of Basque nationalists—the protest in Guipuzcoa has reached unprecedented proportions.

Last night there were demonstrations in the streets of San Sebastian, the capital of the province.

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THE KIDNAP STORY—James R. Cross (right) describing his ordeal to Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa at the Canadian pavilion of Expo 67 on St. Helen's Island.

Diplomat in 'Splendid Form'

Kidnappers in Cuba, Cross Is Free

MONTREAL, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—British diplomat James R. Cross, freed after 60 days in the hands of Cuban separatists, was said tonight to be in "splendid form."

Final freedom for the man whose kidnapping plunged Canada into a grave domestic crisis came at 2 a.m. today after three of his kidnappers, and four relatives who flew with them into exile, had reached Cuba in a Canadian military plane.

Safe passage into exile for the men of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) had been part of the bargain for the release of Mr. Cross, the British trade commissioner in Montreal.

Mr. Cross spent the night in the custody of the acting Cuban consul. Today, the Cuban official handed over to the authorities a small arsenal of weapons surrendered by the FLQ men when they arrived at St. Helen's Island in the Saint Lawrence River—temporarily considered Cuban territory for the exchange of Mr. Cross.

After the release, Mr. Cross underwent a thorough medical examination. A medical report said he was in "excellent" condition, despite having lost 22 pounds.

But the doctors detected a vitamin deficiency due to the poor diet in his makeshift prison.

His captors had provided him with pills he needed to treat a hypertension condition.

Mr. Cross, who is 49, was kidnapped Oct. 5 by an FLQ cell which demanded the release of 21 so-called political prisoners and \$500,000 in gold as his ransom.

The government rejected the ransom terms, but offered the kidnappers safe passage into exile if their captive was freed unharmed.

A second kidnap victim, Quebec's Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, abducted later by other FLQ extremists, was strangled Oct. 17.

Almost all the British trade commissioner's captivity was spent in a three-story house in north Montreal, where he was kept in a room from which daylight was completely barred. Two men with submachine guns were always on guard.

During his captivity, he said, he watched more than 180 films on television, all in French.

Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, who spent an hour with Mr. Cross last night, quoted him as saying: "The most beautiful sensation of my life is to see the sunlight, which I have not seen for the past eight weeks."

Provincial police director Maurice St. Pierre said tonight that the kidnappers probably decided that the game was up Wednesday afternoon. Dozens of policemen could then be seen outside the house, which had been under surveillance for two weeks.

For Accepting Swiss Honor

Menuhin May Lose U.S. Citizenship

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, who was born in New York City, was officially advised by the State Department last month that under a "preliminary" decision reached here he lost his U.S. citizenship after accepting a Swiss honorary citizenship.

A letter sent to Mr. Menuhin on Nov. 24 at his Swiss home by the consular section of the American Embassy in Bern informed him that his 22-year-old son Gerard had also lost his citizenship on the basis of a "preliminary" decision.



Yehudi Menuhin

The violinist, who flew to New York from London earlier this week, expressed in a communication to Secretary of State William P. Rogers his "shock" over the department's action.

Writing Mr. Rogers from London on Nov. 24, the 54-year-old virtuoso said: "If, indeed, the U.S. authorities take so light a view of one of its most loyal citizens, I feel it is not for me to question the prerogative of the government."

"I do believe, however, that the government's decision should be taken with the full knowledge and approval of the members of the State Department."

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Nixon Discloses Steps To Spur U.S. Economy

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—President Nixon today announced new government steps to stimulate the economy from its present slump.

The President issued his strongest appeal yet to business and labor to curb inflation by holding down wage and price demands.

He acknowledged that he planned an unbalanced federal budget next year to help promote economic growth and said the Federal Reserve has promised easier money and credit policies to fuel the advance.

But in a speech prepared for delivery to some of the nation's biggest businessmen at a black-tie dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Nixon appealed for voluntary restraints by both management and labor to combat inflation.

"If business and labor expect public policy to help stimulate real expansion, then business and labor should be prepared to offer the public some real help in curbing inflation," Mr. Nixon told the businessmen.

"In discussing this problem, however, let us recognize that no one industry and no one side of the bargaining table can be made the scapegoat on rising prices. There is blame enough to go around."

Mr. Nixon announced two moves aimed at curbing rising prices in the oil industry.

He also singled out the construction industry as an example of the runaway wage situation.

The President said he has directed the Interior Department to authorize off-shore oil and gas production in excess of amounts permitted by state regulatory agencies in Texas and Louisiana.

The President said he has also authorized increased oil imports from Canada by authorizing oil companies to divert unused quotas for Middle Eastern and South American oil to Canadian crude.

An Interior Department spokesman said these moves would not increase overall import quotas for oil.

Turning to the "wage side" of inflation, Mr. Nixon said: "The problem in the construction industry, for example, illustrates the need for leadership."

"When you have an industry in which one out of three negotiations has led to a strike, when construction wage settlements are more than double the national average for all manufacturing at a time when many construction workers are out of work—then something is basically wrong with that industry's bargaining process."

Mr. Nixon said the government has been trying to stimulate the economy since early this year by spending more than it takes in revenue.

"Some of the present (budget) deficit," he said, "is government's way of picking up the check for a slowdown in inflation. Much of it is a working force toward orderly stimulation and expansion of the economy."

In addition, Mr. Nixon said the independent Federal Reserve Board has made money and credit more readily available since the first of the year, with the money supply now growing at an annual rate of 6 percent, compared to an annual rate of 1 percent during the previous months.

"But the government has a responsibility to do more," he said. "Our budget policy will be responsible in holding down inflation and responsive in encouraging expansion."

His comment was a clear indication that the budget for the 1972 fiscal year, which Mr. Nixon will send to Congress next month, will call for more deficit spending. He gave no indication of how much.

The President insisted that although inflation proved harder to stop than he anticipated when he took office, the government has a responsibility to do more.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Stands at 5.8 Percent

U.S. Jobless Rate Hits A 7½-Year High Point

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Unemployment in the United States rose from 5.6 to 5.8 percent of the labor force in November—the highest level in seven and a half years and the fifth straight monthly increase.

Much of the rise—but not all of it—came from the 67-day shutdown at General Motors, the world's largest manufacturing company, said Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics Harold Goldstein.

He said, however, that "we have no real way of measuring" the full impact of the strike.

The President's Council of Economic Advisers took a stab at it anyway. It estimated that without the strike, unemployment would have been somewhere between 5.3 and 5.5 percent, a range below the 5.5 percent rate in September, before the walkout began.

CEA Estimate on GM Strike Effect

The CEA figured that the walkout idled between 750,000 and one million Americans directly and indirectly. Of this number, some 350,000 were GM strikers, who are not counted as unemployed. The rest were accounted for by layoffs in the auto industry itself, in supplier industries and in businesses generally affected by slowed economic activity attributable to the walkout. These contributed up to 0.5 percentage point of the jobless total, the CEA estimated.

The council also forecast that the GM strike would reduce the gross national product in the October-December quarter by about \$10 billion to \$12 billion.

Such a reduction would make it virtually certain, in the opinion of some economists, that the GNP expressed in "real terms" (corrected for price changes) will decline not only in the fourth quarter but in 1970 as a whole. If so, this would be the first year since 1953 that the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Ministerial Council Acts

NATO Will Make Berlin The Test for Security Talks

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4.—Members of the NATO Ministerial Council today officially announced that as soon as the Big Four talks on Berlin have reached a satisfactory conclusion, they will be willing to enter into multilateral talks leading to a security conference.

The communiqué at the final meeting of the council thus officially made Berlin the test for the talks. The Belgian government was asked to send the communiqué to the Warsaw Pact countries to inform them.

The communiqué was prepared in almost record time today, and informed sources said afterward that there were few differences among the 15 NATO countries in its preparation.

The sources said, however, that there was considerable debate over whether Berlin should be made the only condition for the multilateral talks, or if there should be others.

The key paragraph of the communiqué said: "The ministers affirmed the readiness of their governments, as soon as the talks on Berlin have reached a satisfactory conclusion and insofar as the other ongoing talks are proceeding favorably, to enter into multilateral contacts with all interested governments to explore when it would be possible to convene a conference, or a series of conferences, on security and cooperation in Europe. In this event, the council would give immediate attention to this question."

Official sources said this paragraph was agreed on after the Belgians suggested the phrase "insofar as the other ongoing talks are proceeding favorably" to add onto the phrase about Berlin. The language on Berlin was provided by the French after Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann pleaded that Berlin should be made the only condition.

The Belgian phrase was added to indicate that progress in both the SALT talks and German bilateral talks would be interpreted as favorable signs.

Official sources said the ministers did not discuss the Warsaw Pact's declaration in Berlin last night, containing a conciliatory phrase mentioning the "league of the people of West Berlin." Despite this phrase, U.S. sources said, other parts of the Berlin statement showed a reversion to cold-war rhetoric. The U.S. sources said the Berlin statement ended on a sour note with references to "aggressive circles" in NATO and West German "revengers."

The U.S. sources said they were extremely satisfied with the NATO communiqué and said it shows NATO is flexible in searching for ways to reduce tension.

"The communiqué spelled out that a 'satisfactory solution' for Berlin meant 'securing unhindered access to Berlin, improved circulation within Berlin and respect by the U.S. sources said they were extremely satisfied with the NATO communiqué and said it shows NATO is flexible in searching for ways to reduce tension."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Italy's firemen called off a four-day-old strike tonight after the government promised them higher wages and fewer working hours.

The government gave in to the demands after the firemen escalated their offensive by staging a march and a hunger strike in Rome and extending the walkout indefinitely.

More than 4,000 firemen in uniform marched in Rome.

The unions had guaranteed "emergency" service throughout the strike. But firemen on emergency service had gone on a hunger strike today, saying that they would answer fire calls only if their "physical condition" allowed it.

In Jordan, they said that King Hussein was in better control of his country than before fighting broke out with the Palestinian guerrillas.

● Egypt, in recent talks with U.S. officials, has been stressing its internal problems, the sources said. They added that President Anwar Sadat had particularly emphasized Egyptian internal problems.

Syria, the sources said, had suffered during the Jordanian strife and was now less active in its support of the guerrillas.

In Israel, they said, although there are differences of view, the feeling is that a negotiated settlement is desirable. There is an increasing feeling that belligerency is not in the Israeli interest and that the cease-fire should be accepted.

Menuhin Told He May Lose Citizenship

U.S. Officials React To Honor by Swiss

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and of others among our society," he wrote.

State Department officials said that it was unlikely that Mr. Menuhin could actually be deprived of his U.S. citizenship in the light of a landmark Supreme Court ruling of 1967 holding, on the basis of the 14th Amendment, that native or naturalized citizens may not be divested of their nationality.

Officials declined to explain why, under the circumstances, action was initiated to deprive Mr. Menuhin of citizenship.

Mr. Menuhin recalled that he had played for American servicemen in the Aleutian Islands and Berlin in World War II and told Mr. Rogers, "President Nixon invited me to be present at the gala dinner in March, 1969, given in honor of Gen. de Gaulle at our embassy in Paris, perhaps knowing that the general had given me the Croix de Lorraine for war services in France."

Only Public Honor

In his bitter and emotional letter, Mr. Menuhin said that the grant of citizenship was Switzerland's only "form of public honor."

He explained that, as charged by the State Department, he had signed an application for the Swiss citizenship because Switzerland "quite naturally" wanted to know "whether or not I would accept this mark of their appreciation."

"What impression," Mr. Menuhin asked Secretary Rogers, "do you consider it would have made upon the Swiss if I had told them that I felt compelled to refuse the honor they wished to bestow upon me, and did Sir Winston Churchill, I wonder, have to entertain doubts about his possible treatment at the hands of his own government when he was created an American citizen by the unanimous decision of the Congress and the Senate?"

Mr. Menuhin stressed that his permanent home was in Los Gatos, Calif., Mr. Menuhin accepted Swiss citizenship on April 29, three years after filling out the application.

State of Emergency Decreed By Spain in Basque Province

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tions in all the main towns of the province. One demonstrator and one policeman were injured. The national highway was temporarily blocked by barricades in Tolosa. The factories and ports around San Sebastian were closed by strikes.

In the countryside, a number of villages and towns were completely shut down, and there are reports that in some, members of ETA wearing brassards and carrying guns were patrolling openly, in effect acting briefly as police.

It is evident that the government will use its emergency powers to try to restore order, chase the ETA guerrillas back under ground, and end the strikes. It has already concentrated large police forces in the north and, judging from the past, it will probably get things under control, at least temporarily.

The other, and perhaps more important thing it hopes to accomplish is to find the honorary German consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Behl, and his kidnappers. A house to house search of certain districts in San Sebastian is reportedly already under way.

The recovery of Mr. Behl, who is 59, and has a weak heart, would be a triumph for the government. It would also be extremely difficult to do, and risky—particularly for the victim.

In Saint-Jean-de-Lux, a southwest French town near the Spanish border, a Basque aid organization said here today that it had received a message saying kidnapped Mr. Behl was in very good health and was being well treated, Reuters reported.

(Telefonia de Monzon, president of the Anai-Artas (Among Brothers) Basque aid association, said in a statement that he had received news about Mr. Behl from the Basque extremist nationalist group ETA.

(The Anai-Artas association, which is devoted to aiding Basque refugees in France, had said yesterday at its headquarters here that it had received a message from ETA claiming that it had kidnapped Mr. Behl.

(But informed sources in Madrid said yesterday that the ETA group had denied having kidnapped Mr. Behl and placed responsibility for the kidnapping on a smaller group expelled three months ago from the main body of the movement.

Today, however, Mr. De Monzon insisted that his news about the consul's condition came from ETA.)

The kidnapping has drastically increased the government's difficulties with the court-martial and its repercussions. Mr. Behl's captors seem to have threatened to take his life if any of those on trial in Burgos are executed, although their precise demands still have not been stated.

Until the kidnapping last Tuesday, the problem for Gen. Franco and his ministers was hard enough. The Vatican, the bishops and many regime supporters had asked for clemency. Furthermore, two of the country's most important army officers—Gen. Manuel Diaz Alegria, head of the joint general staff, and Gen. Tomas Garcia Rebull, commander of the Burgos military district—both let it be known that they opposed the use of the army to try political crimes.

There would have been every reason for giving way to these voices and either transferring the case to the ordinary courts, or giving quiet assurances that there would be no executions, except for one thing: the regime's opposition had begun a major campaign of protest.

To the Franco regime, to give way under pressure, or at least to be seen to do so, is as much a vice as it is a virtue—in theory, anyway—for a democracy.

The kidnapping of Mr. Behl made things far worse. Now the pressure was not simply political but in the view of the regime, a lawless blackmail imposed by an armed underground.

To commute death sentences—if the court-martial imposes them—will now seem, to the regime's most orthodox members, like an abdication of authority. To execute any of the accused will inflame a protest movement whose extent and influence have only been revealed in the past days. Furthermore, it could provoke a military crisis.

In Burgos, at the second day of the court-martial, defense lawyers representing 16 alleged Basque guerrillas protested today they were not being granted adequate facilities to defend their clients, Reuters reported.

The 16 lawyers sent a telegram to the Supreme Council of Military Justice—a sort of supreme military court—complaining that the presiding officer at the court was continually ruling them out of order when they rose to make objections.

Presiding Judge Lt. Col. Manuel Ordovas had been threatening the lawyers with action for disobedience to the court if they persisted with their objections, they complained. The trial was recessed until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Nixon Taking Steps to Spur U.S. Economy

Asks Business, Labor To Slow Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

He said his administration is following and will continue to follow a "bold and ambitious plan to slow down the cost of living as we end the cost of war, to hold down the pain of transition as we build strong and stable foundations for a new prosperity."

Mr. Nixon said his administration is taking steps to check rising prices without imposing wage or price controls. Democratic congressional leaders yesterday demanded a mandatory wage-price freeze, but Mr. Nixon rejected that approach.

The President, who two years ago scrapped voluntary wage-price guidelines of his Democratic predecessors, took his longest step so far in the direction of trying to "jambone" down wages and prices. "Government has done its part to hold the line," he said. "This is the critical moment, then, for business and labor to make a special effort to exercise restraint in price and wage decisions."

"This is the moment for labor and management to stop pressing into wage settlements and price actions any expectation that inflation will continue in the future at its peak of the past."

"Any wage or price decision that makes the flat and irreversible assumption of a high rate of inflation ahead is against the public interest, and against the real interest of the working man."

Asked if the Western Allies were willing to give up any of the existing political ties between Bonn and West Berlin during the current Big Four negotiations, U.S. sources said tonight that the West German government has shown it is flexible on these points.

As at the May council meeting in Rome this year, France abstained from the council's call for mutual and balanced armed-forces reductions as a means of achieving détente. The communiqué noted that the Warsaw Pact still has not responded to earlier NATO calls for these talks. The French position is that the Warsaw Pact is not ready to agree to any kind of balanced troop reductions.

Unwed Nurse, In AF Dispute, Has Baby Girl

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 4 (AP)—An unmarried woman Air Force officer, who went to court to block Air Force attempts to discharge her, gave birth to a six-pound daughter yesterday.

Capt. Susan Struck, believed to be the first Air Force officer to give birth on active duty, and her child were reported in good condition at Madison General Hospital. Capt. Struck of Louisville, Ky., said she became pregnant while serving as a nurse in Vietnam.

When the Air Force attempted to have her discharged from the service, Capt. Struck went to court, contending that involuntary discharge from the military service for pregnancy is unconstitutional and discriminates against women.

The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals issued a temporary order restraining the Air Force from discharging Capt. Struck last October. A full hearing on the case has not yet been held.

2 GIs Face Execution In S. Korean Slayings

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Two U.S. soldiers were sentenced to death here today for the first time given capital punishment under a 1967 U.S.-South Korean agreement.

The two men, Sgt. John Blom, 23, and Spec. 4 James Walters, 22, showed no emotion as Judge Sang-Kuk Kim of the Seoul Criminal District Court passed the sentence for murdering and robbing a Korean couple last March near the Demilitarized Zone north of here. They said that they would appeal.

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COMPARING NOTES—Secretary of State William P. Rogers (left) conferring yesterday at the U.S. Embassy in Brussels with David K. E. Bruce (center), chief U.S. delegate to the Paris peace talks, and with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

NATO Makes Berlin's Status Criterion for Security Talks

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The council noted "with concern" the continued growth of Soviet military strength in the Mediterranean. At French insistence a paragraph connecting some Arab states with "negative" happenings in the Mediterranean was deleted from the communiqué. At Italian insistence a paragraph was added stating that developments in the Mediterranean will have an overall effect on détente.

2 By-Elections Relieve Pressure On Irish Leader

DUBLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Premier Jack Lynch's ruling Fianna Fail party broke even in two crucial by-elections yesterday, virtually insuring that there would be no snap general election.

In the first electoral test since his party was ousted by internal strife, over an arms smuggling scandal, Premier Lynch chalked up a victory in the Donegal-Leitrim constituency, capturing an opposition Fine Gael seat. But, in south County Dublin, his party lost a seat to Fine Gael.

In Donegal-Leitrim, Fianna Fail's Patrick de Lappé polled 15,486 votes to 12,926 for Fine Gael's Jim White and 805 for Labor's Maevie Gilmarin.

In south Dublin County, Fine Gael's Larry McMahon won the seat with a final poll of 14,098 against Fianna Fail's Jim Murphy with 9,709.

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Army Detains Witness at Calley Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

took him to the office of the Fort Benning provost marshal, where he was detained for about 45 minutes. Then he was allowed to return to his quarters on the base. He remained under subpoena as a witness, and must remain in the area, but an Army spokesman said he was no longer under custody.

Mr. Meadlo's refusal to testify was a further blow to the government's case against Lt. Calley, accused of premeditated murder in the slaughter of 102 old men, women and children at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

So far, only one of the 30 witnesses called by the government has testified that he actually saw Lt. Calley, 27, open fire on a crowd of South Vietnamese civilians, who had been herded into a ditch.

Mr. Meadlo had given a statement to Army investigators earlier this year accusing Lt. Calley of ordering and then helping to carry out the killing of at least 100 Vietnamese civilians. That statement, which was read into the record at the court-martial of S. Sgt. David Mitchell last month at Fort Hood, Texas, said that Lt. Calley personally shoved some of a group of 75 to 100 civilians into a ditch and "shot them as they fell."

But yesterday, Mr. Meadlo, 33, a yellow, pudgy former Indiana farm boy, who lost his right foot to a Vietnamese mine the day after the My Lai incident, refused to say a word about the tragedy.

He invoked the Fifth Amendment even though Col. Kennedy showed him a writ of immunity signed by the commanding general of Fort Benning, Maj. Gen. Orwin Clark Talbott.

Col. Kennedy tried to assure Mr. Meadlo and his counsel, John A. Keeler, of Texas House, Ind., that this year's immunity was an absolute safeguard against the possibility that Mr. Meadlo could be prosecuted by any American court for what he might tell the Calley court-martial.

Not even a special military commission convened by the President could use Mr. Meadlo's testimony against him, Col. Kennedy said.

But Mr. Keeler called the writ worthless. Congress, he suggested, might pass a retroactive law against war crimes perpetrated by Americans in Vietnam, and would give little heed to an order of immunity granted by a general.

Moreover, one of the other signatories to the Geneva Convention might grab Mr. Meadlo as a war criminal on the basis of testimony given here. And in any case, Mr. Keeler continued, the military no longer had jurisdiction over Mr. Meadlo because Mr. Meadlo was now a civilian. Since Gen. Talbott had no authority to bring Mr. Meadlo to trial, how could he grant the former GI immunity, Mr. Keeler demanded.

2 GIs Face Execution In S. Korean Slayings

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Two U.S. soldiers were sentenced to death here today for the first time given capital punishment under a 1967 U.S.-South Korean agreement.

The two men, Sgt. John Blom, 23, and Spec. 4 James Walters, 22, showed no emotion as Judge Sang-Kuk Kim of the Seoul Criminal District Court passed the sentence for murdering and robbing a Korean couple last March near the Demilitarized Zone north of here. They said that they would appeal.

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Reds Attack On 3 Fronts In Cambodia

Strike Allied P Near Vietnam

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The U.S. command announced today that the U.S. 25th Infantry Division has formally "struck" from operations in preparation for its return to its home Hawaii.

The command expects by about 7,000 men Nixon's goal of lowering troop strength in Vietnam by the end of this month sources said.

The sources said that Five redeployment provisions are ahead of schedule by Dec. 30 the U.S. servicemen in the will be reduced to app 337,000 men.

President Nixon has a further redeployment men between Christmas 1971.

Vietnam Fighting

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Vietnamese infantrymen their way deeper into the of Darkness today as resistance in their new clear the Viet Cong's sanctuary at the south the country.

On the fourth day of Minh Forest campaign, fantrymen reported killing Cong to bring to 59 th claimed killed since the started Tuesday.

Field reports said 50 names casualties were killed and six wounded sporadic light contacts.

About 7,000 men of St nam's 21st Infantry Div deployed in the cauti through forbidding swamps and jungle 140 m west of Saigon.

Before the latest cam under way, U.S. B-52 pounded Viet Cong ju with two raids to prepar for the South Vietnam soldiers.

Little fighting was reported where in South Viet though government Regio troops claimed they killed Cong without losing miles southeast of Saigon.

Farther north, in the part of the country, it continued for two U.S. C-130 planes which dis without a trace, one on day and the other last 5

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Fight for Funds

He Says Rejection of SST Cost U.S. Aviation Lead

By Philip Greer

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Secretary of Transportation today said that his rejection of a compromise on the supercruise transport after yesterday's demonstration of the original request.

Setback S. Bad for Concorde, Too

Anthony Lewis

Dec. 4 (NYT)—Back-Concorde, the British-American transport, were by the U.S. Senate funding of the Ameri-

nment of the Boeing at is the final result. Two test models y flown at twice the and, and it would be 'estern supersonic air- w for the airlines.

Complaints Received to have produced n-plaints about wind- oofs shaken by Con- boom. But until now, the engine noise and deeper effects on the have not been express- Britain as in the Unit-

here is an acute con- gress or American rs may effectively ex- rde from the United tringent environmental. For example, a strict ne noise at takeoff at ternational Airport, in ould be fatal.

change is likely to plans for the Concorde, are continuing. The ns on whether to pro- duction models are l about April. about View Cited nservative government said little so far about. But there have been s that it would be happy e project except for one g factor—strong French e other way.

He warned that cancellation of the SST program would end U.S. dominance of the aircraft manufacturing markets as the Russian and British-French supersonic jets became available.

Trade Loss Seen

"We now supply 80 to 85 percent of the jet planes in the world," he said. If the United States does not build an SST, he added, "the fact is that we just are not going to be able to manufacture planes because foreign countries are not going to be buying them."

He heatedly denied charges that the SST would pollute the environment with its exhaust, engine noise and sonic boom, but he conceded "the environmental issue was the emotional factor" in yesterday's Senate vote.

"I'm just as determined that the plane shall fly environmentally," he said, citing conservation bills enacted while he was governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Vofse said that he would "continue to fight to acquire funds for a project I consider an important one" when the Transportation Department appropriation bill reaches the House-Senate conference committee.

He said that the government has been keenly interested in potential environmental problems associated with the craft and cited two current studies, involving a total of \$68.8 million, aimed at meeting these.

Job Loss of 4,800

SEATTLE, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Senate's decision to halt development of the SST will cost 4,800 jobs in this area alone, according to a top Boeing Co. official.

H. W. Wittington told a news conference yesterday that "there is a general feeling and lack of confidence in anything technical in this country these days. There is a lot of concern over immediate problems of welfare. The SST program is long range, and emphasis in Washington seems to be only on the short-range problems."

Court Decides Ky. House Race

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 4 (AP)—A circuit court ruled yesterday that Romano Mazzoli, a Louisville Democrat, should be certified as the winner of Kentucky's Third Congressional District election, the last undecided House race in the nation.

Judge Marvin Sternberg said that a lawsuit was filed too late by the incumbent Republican congressman, William O. Cowper. Rep. Cowper had asked that election officials be enjoined from issuing a certificate of election to Mr. Mazzoli until 367 voting machines used in the Nov. 3 election had been tested mechanically. Judge Sternberg held, however, that certification of Mr. Mazzoli's victory by 211 votes already had occurred before the suit was filed and could not be halted.

Anti-War Veterans End Inquiry Into War Crimes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).

men for the 40 anti-ans who have spoken official inquiry into U.S. es said yesterday that tried to show that "war y American forces in am were not aberrant

the "logical con- our war policies," said Johnson Jr. said. ans, he said, feel that y is using Lt. William Jr. as a scapegoat and court-martial of the his alleged part in the civilians at My Lai in 69, must be stopped.

Dr. Fonda, Dellinger nson spoke here during day of the three-day old under the spons- anti-war groups and such s Dr. Benjamin Spock, da and David Dellinger. id that only private ould be trusted to in- the nation's war policies making scapegoats of team veterans. y's testimony was milder

0 VWs Recalled

WOOD CLIFFS, N.J., Dec. 4 (UPI)—Volkswagen of America said it is recalling 10,000 station wagons, of campmobiles because they might have faulty lems. The vehicles are all els.



Associated Press

BACK TALK—President Nixon shaking hands with Debra Jean Sweet, 13, presenting her with a public service award. Miss Sweet questioned the President's sincerity "until you get us out of Vietnam." Startled, but game, Mr. Nixon replied: "We are doing our best."

Judge Says He Instructed 'Chicago 7' Jury Privately

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Judge Julius J. Hoffman acknowledged yesterday that he twice privately instructed the "Chicago Seven" jury to keep deliberating after it reported it could not reach a verdict.

Judge Hoffman said he did not bring the jury into the courtroom where defense lawyers could hear his instructions because he feared the jurors would be exposed to disruptions and attempts by defendants to prejudice their judgments.

In a memorandum read from the bench, Judge Hoffman recalled that the entire four-and-a-half-month trial had been marked by courtroom disorders.

'Very Substantial Danger'

"I concluded that if the jury were returned to the courtroom during the deliberations, that there was a very substantial danger of their being exposed to prejudicial statements, courtroom disruptions, or violence," he said.

Therefore, he added, he responded to the panel's notices of deadlock through a deputy marshal. Judge Hoffman's statement did not explain why he failed to inform the defendants' lawyers about the secret message to the jury.

He was questioned on that point by the defendants' local attorney, Thomas A. Sullivan.

"This is not an argument," the judge snapped, insisting that his statement complied with instructions from the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals here. Judge Hoffman has made it clear he would not subject himself to questions by defense lawyers.

The judge's comment was the final stage of an unusual hearing ordered to determine what communications were exchanged with the jury last February.

Mistrial Is Asked

The five convicted defendants contend the secret messages were improper and claim the appellate court should order a mistrial.

The testimony of jurors and of six marshals will be sent with Judge Hoffman's statement to the court of appeals, where the case already is being appealed on other grounds.

In the case of alleged improper communications with the jury, the

French Maoist Loses Appeal on Jail Term

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A Paris court has rejected the appeal of French Maoist leader Alain Gelsmar against an 18-month jail sentence imposed on him in October for provoking violence against the police.

Mr. Gelsmar, a 31-year-old science teacher, rose to national prominence as a leader of the Paris student uprising in 1968. He went on to head the Maoist Proletarian Left movement, which he was convicted of trying to reconstitute after it was banned by the Interior Ministry in May.

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Money Voted For U.S. Birth Control Aid

Conferees Accept \$387 Million Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—House-Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a \$387-million family planning bill to establish a federal office to coordinate ways of controlling population growth.

The bill authorizes the funds to be distributed to public and private nonprofit organizations to advise persons on means of controlling births and to issue contraceptives.

In addition, research grants also can be awarded to conduct studies into fertility, methods of contraception and the reproductive system.

The bill prohibits expenditures of federal funds for abortions.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare will administer the funds and coordinate all federal programs dealing with birth control.

The bill represents a compromise between the Senate version, which requested \$687 million in expenditures over a five-year period, and the House's plan, which provided \$387 million over three years.

The \$387 million represents the amount the Senate requested for three years, the life of the program under the compromise measure.

In other action: The House passed, 237 to 30, a battered and much-reduced bill yesterday authorizing \$2.4 billion for housing programs.

The final version will be written in conference with the Senate, which authorized about \$4 billion.

In a major cut, the House deleted provisions for assisting the development of whole new communities, either outside of existing cities or in highlighted areas within them.

However, the Senate version contains a "new communities" section, which could survive.

Another innovation in the bill, providing for direct government insurance against crime for intercity businesses unable to obtain reasonably priced private coverage, survived a strong attack.

A joint congressional committee estimated yesterday that the federal budget deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30 could be as high as \$12.5 billion.

This, the Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures said in a staff report, compares with a projected \$13 billion in President Nixon's revised budget of last May.

U.S. to Transfer Gas on Okinawa

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Defense Department announced today that 13,000 tons of nerve gas stored on Okinawa will soon be moved to Johnston Island in the mid-Pacific to comply with a Japanese government request.

A spokesman said the first shipment of 150 tons of munitions filled with mustard gas would be shipped from Okinawa "in the near future."

Transfer of the remaining chemical weapons, including both highly toxic GB and VX nerve gas, will be delayed until additional storage facilities can be built on Johnston Island.

Johnston Island is a U.S. possession 700 miles southwest of Hawaii. The only inhabitants are about 900 military and civilian workers who maintain facilities for possible nuclear testing.

Veteran in Finch-Tregoff Case Replaces Missing Tate Lawyer

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—

Maxwell Keith, veteran of the sensational decade-old Finch-Tregoff trial, was appointed yesterday by the court to represent one of the female defendants at the Tate murder trial because of the disappearance of her attorney.

Over the strenuous objections of Charles Manson and the three young women that they wished to conduct their own case, Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older asked Mr. Keith to step in for attorney Ronald Hughes, who has been missing from the trial for four days.

Mr. Hughes had represented Leslie Van Houten, and the young woman jumped up in court late yesterday and said she did not want Mr. Keith as her lawyer but wanted to carry on her defense herself.

Manson also was on his feet

to argue that none of the lawyers was representing the defendants properly. Judge Older ordered Manson to sit down and a deputy finally had to approach the 25-year-old "family" leader before he would take his seat.

Judge Older disclosed that a car containing Mr. Hughes's transcript of the trial had been found abandoned in a rugged mountain area north of Los Angeles.

Fear was expressed by both the prosecution and other defense lawyers over Mr. Hughes's fate.

A rumpled, tousle-haired man, Mr. Keith had the nickname of the "Ivy League hillbilly." Dr. R. Bernard Finch and Carol Tregoff twice got a mistrial in the killing of the doctor's wife in 1969 and 1970, but were finally convicted of first degree murder in 1971 when Mr. Keith was acting as Mr. Finch's attorney.

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Palestinian Leaders Confer
To Work on Formula for Unity

AMMAN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Palestinian leaders met to hammer out a formula for guerrilla unity today in the wake of a clash with King Hussein's troops in which they charged 12 civilians were killed or injured.

A guerrilla spokesman charged the army with provoking two hours of fighting in Amman last night.

The session continued talks held by representatives of the 11 separate groups that started before the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. A final session called to announce a unity formula was canceled late last month after an outbreak of fighting between guerrillas and the army.

Palestinian sources said the aim of the meeting was to forge the disparate groups into a single Palestine liberation front, which would be responsible for military, financial and organizational affairs of the separate groups.

There was tentative agreement to allow groups to retain their individual political ideologies within the framework of the front's structure.

The sources said a subject to be discussed today was the campaign which has emerged in recent weeks for the establishment of a state of Palestine on the now occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The guerrillas have violently attacked this idea and threatened to put on trial any Palestinian supporting the plan.

King Hussein and the Jordanian government have also attacked the project.

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FIRE WATCHER—A Coast Guard plane flies by a flaming Shell Oil Co. drilling platform off the Louisiana coast. The rig, 60 miles south of New Orleans, has been burning since an explosion wrecked it Monday.

Associated Press

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House Unit Finds No Grounds
To Impeach Justice Doug

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A special House subcommittee has concluded there are no grounds for impeachment of Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

The decision, based on findings in a subcommittee staff report, was reached by the three Democrats on the five-member panel. Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, Byron Rogers of Colorado, and Jack Brooks of Texas.

One of the two Republican members, Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, announced that he would file minority views. The other, William M. McCulloch of Ohio, refrained from joining in either the majority or minority views.

The subcommittee report recommending against impeachment will be presented to the House Judiciary Committee before Congress adjourns later this month. It is generally believed that the Democratic majority on the full committee will accept the subcommittee findings, thus ending the impeachment investigation, at least for this session of Congress.

Renewed Fight Possible
However, critics of Justice Douglas are expected to renew their call for formation of a special committee to investigate possible impeachment of the controversial associate justice, a veteran of 31 years on the Supreme Court.

The impeachment controversy was touched off last April in a floor speech by the House Republican leader, Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan.

Suggesting that Justice Douglas may have had ties with gambling and underworld figures, Mr. Ford termed him "unfit" and said, "I would vote to impeach him right now."

Rep. Ford accused Justice Douglas of espousing "double-standards" in writing for pornography magazines, of links to left-wing organizations, and of possible connections with "gamblers and underworld figures."

Within days, a coalition of 53 Democrats and 52 Republicans joined Rep. Ford in calling for creation of a special committee to consider possible impeachment of Justice Douglas.

The Special Panel
Before the House could act on formation of such a special investigation panel, Mr. Celler and his Judiciary Committee moved swiftly to take over the inquiry by establishing the five-man subcommittee last April.

Miss Davis was arrested Oct. 13 on a federal fugitive warrant. She is charged in California with buying weapons for a 26-year-old defendant's attempt to appeal to the state Appellate Division. Miss Davis' fight against extradition State Supreme Court after ordered last month by Gov. Rockefeller.

In California, being an act to murder and kidnapping one equally guilty with the who took part. A California and three black men were when the shootout thwarted attempt to free three black dams who were on trial.

More than 30 people died in Thailand's southern provinces this week; the Interior Ministry said. It was still not known many people were missing floods brought about by storm. The floods also more than 12,000 homeless officials said.

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LA CALAVADOS

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at the

Blames U.S. 'Hawks'

Assails NATO 'Obstacles'

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Dec. 4 (NYT).—The
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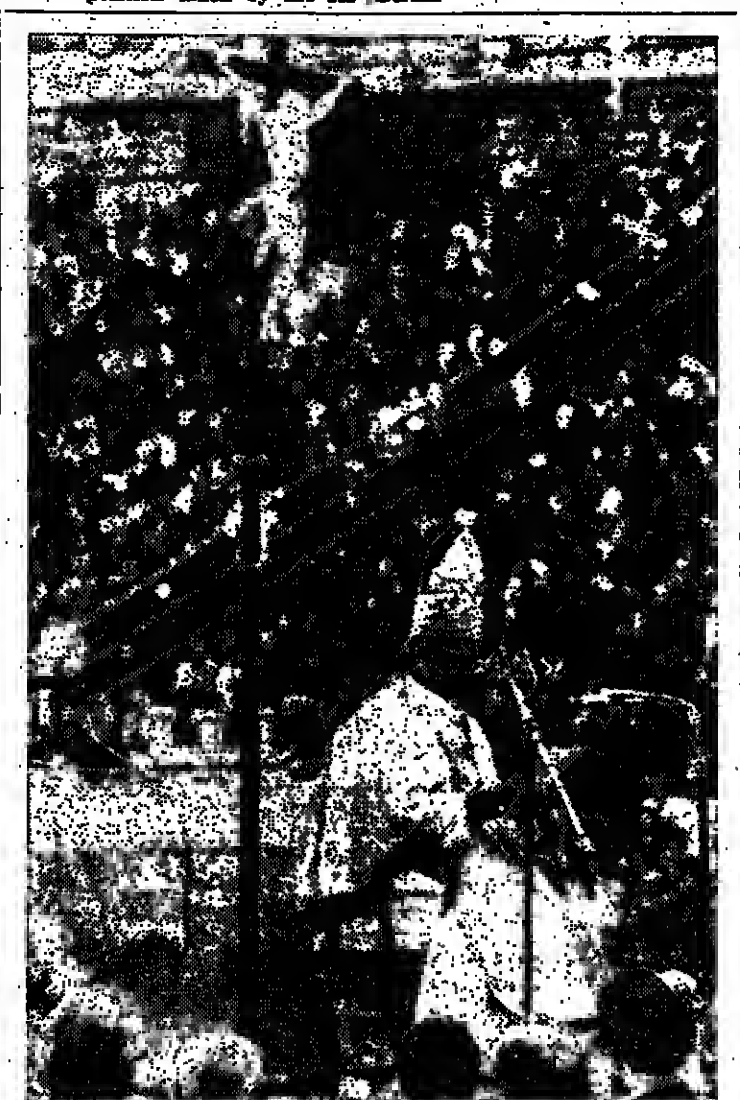
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Africa Lands

PTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).
ad States will appoint
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hassador to the three
tries of Swaziland,
nd Lesotho. State
official said today.
nouncement was made at
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he House Foreign Af-
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mmities also was told
department is consider-
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egists who arrived in the Belgian
capital from overseas did not dare
to come out openly against the
policy of relaxation of tensions, to
reject out of hand the idea of con-
vening an all-European conference
on security, realizing that this idea
is widely supported by the peo-
ples."
The position taken by the ses-



ADDRESS TO HONG KONG—Pope Paul speaking to the Catholics of Hong Kong at rally in the colony's stadium.

Pope, on Visit to Hong Kong,
Blesses Chinese Everywhere

By Tillman Durdin
HONG KONG, Dec. 4 (NYT).—
Pope Paul VI directed a benedic-
tion to the Chinese people "where-
ever they may be" shortly after
his arrival here at 1:20 p.m. today
on the sixth stop of a far-ranging
tour of Asia and the South Pacific.
In an address at a mass celebra-
tion before 40,000 persons jammed
into Hong Kong's largest stadium,
the pontiff said: "Christ is a
teacher, a shepherd and a loving
redeemer for China, too," and ad-
ded: "The church is then the unify-
ing effect of the love of Christ
for us."

Stating that "to love" is the
mission of the church, he added:
"While we are saying these simple
and sublime words, we have around
us—we almost feel it—all the
Chinese people wherever they may
be."
The Pope's address was delivered
in English and repeated in Chi-
nese.
Earlier, sunburned and appear-

Greek Newsmen
Only Target of
New Restrictions

ATHENS, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The
government said yesterday that its
legal sanctions against the "spread-
ing of false rumors" abroad would
apply only to newsmen who are
Greek nationals.
The military-backed regime, is-
sued on Wednesday a decree which
under Article Eight of the penal
code, made both Greeks and for-
eigners liable to prosecution, pris-
on terms and fines for dissemi-
nation abroad of reports judged false
or erroneous.
Justice Minister Angelos Tsou-
kalas said yesterday the report
was a misunderstanding due to a
typographical error which omitted
from the text of the decree the
phrase "especially for Greeks."
He said the correction of the er-
ror had been published in yester-
day's official gazette "so that the
issue is settled also in form."

Navy Is Told
Not to Put Oil
Sludge in SeaSlick From Base
Threatens Florida

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—
Navy Secretary John H. Chafee
ordered an immediate halt to dump-
ing oily wastes from naval bases
into the sea after discovering that
the Navy had broken its own regu-
lations and caused an oil slick to
threaten Florida beaches.
A huge slick covering 760 square
miles was moving today toward the
northern Florida coast after sailors
dumped two bargeloads of oil sludge
55 miles off the St. John's River
mouth Monday night.
The barges were from Mayport
Naval Station, in Florida.
Navy spokesmen at the Pentagon
now admit that regulations issued
a month before the dumping order-
ed that a public statement must
be prepared and approved in any
action which might affect the en-
vironment. In this case no such
statement was made, they said.
To try to prevent such pollution
problems in future, Mr. Chafee has
banned the dumping in open waters
of "sludges, industrial wastes, oily
wastes, trash or rubbish collected
in port."

He said such waste must be got
rid of by private contractors or
burned ashore. Ships will still be
allowed to discharge bilge waste
while at sea.
In an order to all commands,
ships and stations throughout the
world, Mr. Chafee said the U.S.
government, "both domestically and
internationally, is committed to
take action to protect the oceans
against pollution."

Oil Fire Spreads Off La.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4 (UPI).—
A blazing Shell Oil Co. well in the
Gulf of Mexico has ignited five
to six adjacent wells, complicating
the problem of fighting the oil fire,
the Coast Guard said yesterday.
Shell began moving in equipment
today to try to drill relief wells to
choke off the upward flow of oil.
It takes about three weeks to drill
such wells, and in the meantime,
Shell said, the wild wells will keep
burning.

The original fire began Tuesday
with an explosion on Shell's Baker
Platform, ten miles south of
Louisiana's Wiser Wildlife Manage-
ment Area, winter home of thou-
sands of ducks.
Two workmen were killed, 37
were injured and one was still
missing today.
Shell said that before the fire
the Baker Platform wells were pro-
ducing 15,000 barrels of oil a day
and 40 million cubic feet of natural
gas.
There was no estimate of how
much of that is being consumed
by the fire. The Coast Guard said
a thin oil slick stretched eight
miles northwestward from the
burning wells.

Mendoza Pleads
Not Guilty of Bid
To Stab Pope Paul

MANILA, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Bolivian
painter Benjamin Mendoza today
pleaded innocent to charges he tried
to stab Pope Paul VI with a dagger
a week ago at Manila International
Airport. His lawyer moved for his
confinement in a mental asylum.
Judge Pedro J. Bautista, of the
Court of First Instance in suburban
Pasay City, scheduled a continua-
tion of the trial for Dec. 14 to
enable Mr. Mendoza's lawyer to
produce a government psychiatrist's
report alleging the Bolivian is
mentally disturbed.

Mr. Mendoza, 35, appeared alter-
nately quiet, sleepy, composed and
agitated in court. He was hand-
cuffed and flanked by two gov-
ernment agents. Armed, uniformed
police guarded the small, packed
courtroom and screened all those
entering.
Mr. Mendoza's lawyer, Celo Fernan-
dez, was apparently appointed by
the Bolivian consulate general at
the last minute. He said he
saw his client for the first time
today.

Asked by the court for his plea
to the charge of attempted murder,
Mr. Mendoza, with unblinking
eyes and without hesitation, said
in a clear voice: "Not guilty."

Moshoeshoe Returns
MASERU, Lesotho, Dec. 4 (Ran-
ters).—King Moshoeshoe II of
Lesotho returned to his capital to-
day after living in exile in Holland
for the last eight months.

To Be World's Biggest

Britain Backs European Atom-Smasher

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Britain
today agreed to back a giant Euro-
pean atom-smasher project near
Geneva, larger and eventually more
powerful than any other research
instrument in the world.

Margaret Thatcher, minister for
education and science, told the
House of Commons that Britain
had agreed to rejoin the project.

The decision to go ahead had
hinged on British participation,
and the announcement is expected
to pave the way for final approval
at a meeting of the European Or-
ganization for Nuclear Research
Dec. 21.

Cost of the project at the present

U.S., Russia Meet
In SALT Session

HELSINKI, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—
Soviet and American negotiators
met here today for another full-
scale session of their talks to limit
strategic arms (SALT), and in-
formed sources described the meet-
ing as serious and constructive.
Both sides continue to probe
each other's views and positions.
Gerard Smith, of the United
States, Vladimir Senyonov, of
Russia, and their delegations met
today at the American Embassy.
The next full-scale meeting will
be held Tuesday.

CERN research site on the Swiss-
French border north of Geneva is
put at some \$240 million. Britain's
share was put at \$6 million.

The 12-nation CERN council
plans an atom smasher that will
accelerate protons from hydrogen
atoms until they travel near the
speed of light (186,000 miles a sec-
ond) at great energy. When the
protons smash into target materials
at this speed they produce a variety
of interactions enabling scientists
to learn more about sub-atomic
particles and the nature of matter
itself.

The CERN project for a larger
and more powerful installation
would enable scientists to learn
more about such fundamental prob-
lems as the force of gravity.
The CERN installation is to be
2.25 miles in diameter, or slightly
larger than a similar American
project at Batavia, Ill., which is
2.24 miles in diameter, the world's
largest.

The Batavia, Ill., project is to
accelerate protons to an energy
level of 500 billion electron volts
(BEV), some time next year.
Originally, the CERN installation
will reach a smaller energy level
of 200 BEV, but eventually its
capacity will surpass that of the
American project and achieve 800
BEV.

Cost had been the major factor
in Britain's decision. Britain with-
drew from the CERN project in

1968, troubled by rising cost es-
timates. The decision to rejoin it
followed the visit here by Dr. John
Adams, British director of the pro-
ject.

Dr. Adams said projected costs
had been trimmed by an agreement
to build the accelerator on the
present CERN site and take ad-
vantage of existing facilities there.
Some of the higher earlier cost
estimates were due to plans to build
the accelerator on a different site.

Britain Forced
To Import Coal

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—The
government last night authorized
imports of foreign coal for the first
time in over 20 years because of
acute shortages of domestic fuel.

Not since the unusually harsh
winter of 1946-47 has Britain been
forced to buy coal overseas.

Minister for Industry Sir John
Eden warned the House of Com-
mons that the shortage will not
only persist through the present
cold months, but through next
winter as well.

The shortage arose from the clos-
ing down over the past few years
of uneconomic pits in the state-
owned coal industry. A two-week
wildcat strike of more than 100-
000 miners last month further
depleted stocks.

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Mideast Movement

The broad understanding Israel is seeking with the United States before resuming peace talks with the Arabs is in the interest of both countries. Premier Golda Meir's lengthy letter to President Nixon and the visit to Washington next week by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan signify that Israel is on the verge of returning to the talks, as the United States has asked.

Mr. Dayan has been taking the lead in urging Israel's divided coalition government to resume negotiations through the UN mediator, Ambassador Jarring. His shift from hawk to dove reflects a swing in this direction on the part of Israeli public opinion, as well as within the government.

Resumption of hostilities along the canal, after four months of truce, is something both Israelis and Egyptians seem desirous of avoiding. Talks are essential if the ceasefire is to continue beyond its current Feb. 5 deadline.

Mr. Dayan's much-discussed "plan" is to start by solidifying the cease-fire with a thin-out of military forces on both sides of the waterway, perhaps reopening it for commerce. He also has urged Israelis to lower their sights. They will have to settle, he said, for less than the "binding" peace they want.

This view appears to be becoming that of the Israeli cabinet as a whole. But there are some reasonable concerns: the Soviet-Egyptian missile violations, the brief civil war in Jordan and the huge buildup of Soviet arms and military advisers in Egypt. Negotiations will be much more difficult now that every projected element of agreement will have to be examined on the assumption that the Egyptians will violate it if it serves their interest.

The United States has never favored an "imposed" settlement, nor even a detailed plan to be handed to the parties by the Big Four. Unless the parties themselves negotiate the terms and freely enter into a compact, no peace settlement will be worth the paper it is written on.

If Israel is to hand back vast territories to the Arabs in return for promises of peace and use of international waterways, extensive guarantees will be required in the terms of the settlement. In the United Nations peacekeeping arrangements and in American support. Assurances of that support now will advance both the negotiations and the settlement the United States seeks in its own interest and in the interest of world peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Public Opinion and Inflation

The second "inflation alert" issued by the Council of Economic Advisers notably sharpens the economic choices that the country must make. The time has come, the council says in effect, to reverse the anti-inflationary slowdown in the economy. Monetary and fiscal policy have been geared to a resumption of growth and a substantial increase in employment. But this hopeful prospect is threatened by the continued upward pressure of prices and wages. The fear is that wage-price inflation will either slow down the recovery or lead to built-in escalation of living costs that will benefit no one.

In the council's language, "the general price level tends to rise by the excess of wage increases over productivity increases. Productivity cannot be counted on for long to rise more than about 3 percent per year, although this rate will probably be exceeded during the next year. This means that a continuing rate of increase of employee compensation per hour of 7 percent per year would commit the economy to a continuing inflation rate of about 4 percent."

It is on this basis that the council criticizes the inflationary wage settlements in the construction and automobile industries and an emergency board's recommendations for railroad employees. To "embody in wage agreements covering two or three future years provision for wage increases which assume that prices will continue to rise at recent peak rates," the report points out, "is not a reasonable response to our present situation. If it were done generally it would be a recipe for permanent rapid inflation—and also for persistent unemployment, because the government would be bound to try

to check the inflation by generally restrictive policies. The community as a whole cannot make itself richer by raising prices and wages more rapidly."

The council acknowledges that there is some unfairness in urging that new wage increases be smaller than those already consummated. But this is unavoidable if the inflationary spiral is not to continue endlessly. The council notes that workers as well as the public at large have an interest in moderation. During the third quarter of 1970 for example, first-year wage adjustments in the construction industry amounted to 22.1 percent. But the unemployment rate in construction was also high—11.9 percent. More than 500,000 construction workers benefited from wage increases in the first nine months of 1970, but 324,000 men were idle in that industry. The high cost of building resulting from these wage increases as well as from higher material costs and interest rates undoubtedly contributed to the slowdown, to the disadvantage of the unemployed as well as those needing housing.

The council's admonition is directed against "too-rapid increases of profit margins" as well as excessive wage settlements. The recent increases in the price of crude oil and other commodities also come in for criticism. Whether or not this appeal to reason will have any restraining effect remains to be seen. If there is no response to the CEA's educational efforts, the country will have to choose between more drastic governmental action and resigning itself to living costs perpetually on the rise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

NATO and Berlin

It is dangerous for an alliance as strong as NATO to allow itself to be misunderstood. This year, for once, the NATO ministers have said three things that needed saying and have said them clearly. The first is that American troops must and will stay in Europe and that the European commitment to NATO must and will be reinforced. The second is that NATO wants to discuss "mutual and balanced" force reductions with the Warsaw Pact countries. The third is that these discussions cannot begin until the Russians behave more reasonably over Berlin.

The third message must be taken (by the Russians) to be NATO's considered assessment of the state and importance of the Berlin negotiations, where the Russians are showing a mysterious diplomatic languor and appear to be blocking agreement.

—From the Guardian (London).

Is France playing into the hands of Germany? Germany increases her role in NATO so much that she becomes its real European leader. This is the consequence of the French withdrawal from the organization.

The major financial contribution of Germany, added to the important number of Bundeswehr troops and the strategic importance of West German territory, makes Bonn the real pillar of the Atlantic alliance in Europe instead of France. And Chancellor Brandt consequently becomes the privileged partner of the United States in addition to being that of Moscow.

Even with a moderate contribution, the

French government could have exercised a great influence within the European defense system.

—From Combat (Paris).

Caetano's Reforms

Dr. Caetano, in offering Portugal reforms at home and overseas, has lived up to his reputation as an astute and forward-looking statesman. The Portuguese prime minister has announced the end of press censorship and profound changes in the constitution, as well as in the relations of metropolitan Portugal with what are described as the overseas provinces, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

He has also in the most forthright fashion made it clear that greater autonomy for the African territories of Portugal will not be the excuse for scrapping the multi-racial outlook there. There will be no aligning of their social structure with South African apartheid or erosion of existing rights as in Rhodesia.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Never had Dr. Caetano spoken so earnestly as when he assured the country that people who were shocked by the idea of autonomy for the overseas provinces were wrong.

Dr. Caetano's proposed colonial legislation may do something toward advancing Portugal's cause both in the West and in Africa. This would seem to be leading to what might become a sort of commonwealth federation of the Portuguese overseas territories with the mother country in Europe.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 5, 1895

NEW YORK—Mr. George Gould testified today before an Assembly Committee on the New York Street Railways. He declared that the underground system would be a failure and delegates government control of railroads and telegraphs. He has plans for improving the "L" roads when electricity is sufficiently developed for motive power and lighting.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In the wake of the Argentinian withdrawal from the League of Nations yesterday, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge commented on the event which will rock the foundations of the covenant. Sen. Lodge, the arch-opponent of the League, says: "Other nations are beginning to find the flaws in the covenant that we discovered nearly two years ago."



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"Good Strategy, Chief! Nobody Knows Where You'll Strike Next in Indochina or Washington."

Nixon Shaping His Next 18 Months

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There is a break in the rhythm of the government now. The President is working quietly behind the headlines on the next budget, which will carry him through 1971 and almost up to the nominating conventions of 1972. It is too early to say that he is changing the policies of his first two years in office, but he is clearly reviewing and modifying them, and looking to the future.

This is all to the good. Preparing a budget compels a President to get out of the past, to choose his priorities and deal with the scope of history and the sweep of the world. At mid-term, what he decides about money, policy and people may very well determine whether he has a second term, and where he stands in the history of the republic. So the future may very well be now—what he does between now and the end of January.

All the talk about the past election and the present lame-duck session of the Congress is secondary to this: to his private talks with George Shultz about the budget, with John Mitchell and George Romney about what is meant by "fair housing," with Mel Laird about weapons systems and with the Republican progressives in the Senate about consultation in the future.

For example, in the next couple of years the United States will be faced with the delicate problems of making peace in Vietnam, influencing the peace talks in the Middle East, a strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union, dealing with the rising pressure to bring Communist China into the world diplomatic community and reappraising the nation's military, economic and political commitments to Latin America, Europe and Japan.

Challenging Era
The rest of Nixon's term, in short, promises to be a period of historic revision for we are coming into another of those challenging phases like the last half of the 1940s, when the policies of the past are inadequate to the problems of the present, and the nations have another chance to work toward a more dependable world order.

As Presidents Truman and Eisenhower discovered in the first critical postwar years, the movement away from war and anxiety had to be taken by the United States and could not be taken without trust between the executive and legislative branches of the government in Washington. It was this imperative need for trust that produced the great experiment in bipartisan or nonpartisan foreign policy in the days of Acheson, Vandenberg, Lovett, McCloy and John Foster Dulles, and this experiment of the United Nations, a stronger inter-American security system, the Marshall Plan, NATO and the restoration of Western Europe.

It will not be easy to revive a nonpartisan foreign policy after all the vicious disagreements of the past over Vietnam and the squalid personal arguments of the last election. The world has changed since the late 1940s and neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can impose its will on their allies as they could 20 years ago. But there is still a chance. In many ways it is easier now to get the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee together than it was at the end of the 1940s. Secretary of State Rogers and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, William Fulbright, are

much closer together personally and intellectually than Acheson and Vandenberg were in the critical period after the last world war, but they are not really working at the problem of unity as Acheson and Vandenberg did under much more difficult circumstances.

The reason for this is fairly clear. Truman and Eisenhower allowed their secretaries of state, Acheson and Dulles, to direct the foreign policy of the nation. Nixon doesn't give the same scope to Rogers. The impression in the Congress now is that control of American foreign policy lies with the President and with his White House aide, Henry Kissinger, neither of whom can be questioned by key members of the Congress.

Cooperation Gap
So there is a serious gap between the executive and the legislature. Fulbright is saying that his questionnaires are ignored, that Rogers is avoiding consultation with the Foreign Relations Committee, and that foreign policy is being run by White House officials who cannot

be questioned, and by Pentagon officials who do not quite tell the truth.

Only the President can deal with this atmosphere of distrust between Capitol Hill and his cabinet members, and there is some evidence that he has been trying to do so. Several days ago, George Aiken, the Republican granite saint on the Foreign Relations Committee, made a speech in the Senate complaining about the lack of consultation with the White House. Nixon invited him at once to the White House, and has been talking ever since to his critics on Capitol Hill.

Accordingly, in this pause between the last election and the start of the next session of the Congress in January, there is some recognition by the President of the central fact: namely, that the coming problems are too serious to be handled by the executive branch of the government alone, and that there must be more consultation and trust on new policies to deal with the critical issues of the next two years.

Britain's Hidden Hurdle

By Anthony Lewis

BRUSSELS.—Like some intricate Richard Strauss opera, with characters and symbols operating on different levels and the stage machinery creaking, the negotiations to bring Britain into the European Economic Community are slowly unveiling the realities. The question of what it all means at this point may depend on where the observer sits.

In London, the Conservative government is emphasizing its determination to get specific assurances against Britain's having to bear a punitive financial burden as a member. The concern is that she would have to pay so much toward the community's common agricultural program that the drain on her balance of payments would be dangerous.

A British paper submitted to the Six last summer estimated that in 1978, Britain as a member would pay 31 percent of the EEC's budget and get out only 6 percent in community spending programs. France would contribute 16 and receive 35 percent of the proceeds. The Heath government said there would have to be some formula to bar such disproportionate—hopefully a fixed limit on Britain's contribution.

Claims Dismissed
In Brussels, the Common Market experts dismiss these British claims as statistically invalid and politically misconceived. There have been so many unexpected changes in their dynamic community, they say, that no one can predict sensibly what its financial picture will be in 1978. By then, anyway, they will be spending less for farmers and more for regional development and technology, from which Britain will benefit.

The EEC people say forcefully that the safeguard for Britain must lie not in some special formula but in the political nature of this community. For the way the Common Market works, a situation that puts any one member at a great disadvantage is simply not tolerated for long. Unanimity is necessary so often that a suffering member can always be obstructive until it gets relief.

In short, from the Brussels viewpoint, the British have to protect their interests by getting inside the

community and using their weight and political skill. All the negotiations can produce is the temporary cushion of transitional arrangements.

This apparent deep difference between the two sides is now more myth than reality. Prime Minister Heath and his government have privately accepted the community's argument that no special protective formula for Britain is necessary or possible. They are still arguing, sharply, about the transitional provisions. But after that the British are essentially looking only for an assurance that the community will re-examine its financing if the burden on her turns out to be excessive. As one man put it:

"All we shall really say at the end of the day is: 'Don't cut our throats.'"

The Six, for their part, seem willing to give some such assurance. They consider it unnecessary: in their view the EEC could never let a member be crushed because the community would be hurt as well. But they recognize that a particular promise to Britain may be necessary for a very good reason—the British government's need to convince its highly skeptical voters about the whole enterprise.

On these much-publicized issues, in fact, there is a tone of surprising optimism here. The feeling is that the obstacles will be overcome if the British are really determined to get in—and that Mr. Heath is determined. The reading would be only somewhat less optimistic in London, and that because of more uneasiness about British public opinion.

But that is not the end of the story. For in Brussels some wise men would say that the transition and related issues are less important than a problem so far unmentioned and almost unmentioned: Britain's economic and monetary position.

Because the pound is a reserve currency, held in large amounts abroad, loss of confidence in Britain's internal economy can quickly lead to pressure on her currency. The EEC, in accepting Britain as a member, would therefore be taking on a new kind of risk, one that could threaten monetary stability in the entire community.

Letters

Home Sick

For one year I've been fortunate to live abroad and to take a look at my home country, and the latest incident to really make me ill was the Lithuanian attempt to defect from a Soviet fishing vessel.

The Coast Guard proclamation of its innocence, and the State Department's also, clearly showed me that an endless circle of nothing good is coming from my homeland. I am more often saddened to say I am an American than I am proud.

BOB SPHATT.

Munich.

Torment

They must have used very filthy language about the Americans, maybe even finding their own insult dictionary inadequate—those Russians who kicked into bloody unconsciousness the Lithuanian escapee along the deck of your Coast Guard cutter.

I prefer not to think of what this hapless seaman is and will be paying for his belief in America. And it would not get me into a lot of trouble to know that he was only the most recent victim of this unfounded belief.

Generations ago, young men were running away from occupied Poland to America, driven by the same urge for freedom. Many of them fought in your war, on the winning side, but when the war ended they were shipped back to please the great czar of Russia.

You must be a tormented people, you Americans. On the one hand you like to appear noble and respectable, as great givers and great helpers, but then really steps in, making everything mean and messy. Perhaps you are only kidding yourselves.

JANUSZ MICHOEWSKI.

Brussels.

Rescuing POWs

The paranoiac rambling of the Washington Post writer about the Son Tay mission is just one more condemnation with faint praise of the efforts to seek justice in the treatment of POWs. The mission was great but... In 1945 I flew over for a great band of courageous men who risked their lives to release their comrades in arms from the inhumane imprisonment at Cabanatuan. They carried the rescued prisoners on their backs through countryside infested with the enemy with little regard for their own safety. This was a generation who cared and still cares.

But of greater importance was the support received from the people, public officials and the American people. Here was an event to warm the cockles of the hardest heart. We had not forgotten those who have given so much and we were to persevere until all of the injustices were corrected.

The attitude of much of the media and some of our public officials is contributing to the perseverance of the enemy. With the support they receive from the U.S. they can treat the POWs as they see fit, and they have, with impunity. To say that the prisoners may receive worse treatment as a result of the mission is to ask, "Is death any worse than the hell of inhumane torture they have already experienced?"

I hope there will be many more attempts to release our POWs and,

more important, I hope efforts will receive support from all segments of our nation.

—COL. J.J. FR.

Wezenberk-Oppen.

A Picture of

J.R. Champion's (LIT, Nov. 26-27) truth. Democracy practiced is the right to take a picture of child running toward while maniacs are mauling down. Democracy means the duty to go to this child.

photographer sells the fortune, while a journalist complains about the man who has the fortune. The hypocrisy and all is sickening. All that no principles are this war. What lies of it all is merely a disguise for American control of the Pacific, and no place therein.

JEAN I.

Saché, France.

Hungry Ba

I would like to ask Zeng, of BAO, Eng. (LIT, Nov. 23), who commercially produced adapted and muddled known crude they ever tried to fully motivated back lousy appetite for a num-num that could themselves digest a gossamer of the world's stock of nuclear. How about it, Mr. later than you think!

Valencia, Spain.

Indoor Fl

Miss Hanna Reitsch her Pocke-Wulf hell the Sportplatz, (LIT) which was too small, then newly completed now reconstructed halle near the Funi tower).

DIETRICH.

A Question of

Can you offer a or bad, for constancy to the city of Lyon, in France, as Lyons York Times is also a peculiar misspelling.

ANNETTE T. RO.

Geneva.

The reason is that English spelling (as I and, the International Tribune is an English newspaper)—Ed.

Who's Blemi

While I agree in the Rev. S. J. Gates' marriage can be a legal one—especially woman, and while I advocate "easy" promiscuous cheapening and coarse may I suggest that the suffering felt by him "poor man"—because love is a "used" woman in his social condition, "instincts"? If he vindicated since child the simplistic and falls that female human, he inevitably be in "pure" or be labeled as "not" were taught that so to much affection exists he no moral stain in expression of love by sending and unattached ners, he would be able his woman—loss of and all—as the unblemished person she really is.

GERALD C.

Paris.

Bravo, Marc

If, as reported by the vices from Manila se IET, he was responsible, ident Marcos of the deserves to be honored governments for his saving the life of Pope the hands of that Bolivian assassin.

JOHN PAUL.

Madrid.

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France (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Germany (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Greece (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Italy (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Japan (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Spain (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Sweden (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Switzerland (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Thailand (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
Turkey (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
U.S.A. (air)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
U.S.A. (sea)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00
U.S.A. (air/sea)	22.00	44.00	66.00	88.00	110.00



Dr. Ion Gresser... a long way from the Palais de Chaillot.

Researcher Wins Top French Award

any Blume
4.—One of France's
scientific awards,
the Scientific Prize
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American, Dr. Ion
York.
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and will this week fly to the United States to lecture at Harvard, at the invitation of Dr. Sidney Farber, head of the American Cancer Society, on "The Anti-Tumor Effect of Interferon."
When he was invited in 1968 to work on viral oncology (the study of tumors caused by viruses) at the government-run Centre National des Recherches Scientifiques at Villejuif, Dr. Gresser thought he would stay in France only a year or two. "But," he says, "things have worked out very well." Research facilities are first-rate, as is his all-French team. Dr. Charles Chazy, a Frenchman, will share the Leon Etancelin prize with Dr. Gresser.
Dr. Gresser first came to Paris in 1948 to make documentary films for The March of Time, which folded before he could start. He then sold the Herald Tribune in front

of the Palais de Chaillot for 500 francs a day (\$1 in 1948) and became a messenger boy for the Marshall Plan before returning to New York.
He has also done research on encephalitis in Japan, where he did his military service. "Did you see M*A*S*H?" he said. "I felt it was made about friends of mine and myself 15 years ago."
Pakistani Election Set for Monday, Army Is Alerted
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 4 (UPI)—President Yahya Khan said yesterday that Pakistan's armed forces have been alerted to ensure peace and order during the country's first general elections on Monday.
Speaking over radio and television, Gen. Yahya said the election in this Muslim state of 120 million was only the first step in a three-phase plan for return to civilian rule in Pakistan. He said the second phase would be the framing of a constitution and the final stage will be the transfer of power to the elected representatives.
"Sovereignty would pass to the 313 members of the National Assembly on the conclusion of this last phase and on the lifting of martial law," he said.
Until the step-by-step process is completed, he said, "martial law will remain supreme in the country."
Gen. Yahya said the elections will be held "under the cover of martial law and provisions of the legal framework order" which binds the constitution framers to preserve Pakistan's Islamic ideology and to ensure that a Moslem is head of state.
Girl's Fall Broken
By Paris Pedestrian
PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP)—Catherine Noel, 19 months old, was playing by a window in the second-floor apartment of her home today. She tumbled out and plunged toward the sidewalk.
A 74-year-old man, who just stepped out of a bakery shop, felt a blow on his shoulders. It was Catherine.
She was only slightly injured. The man was not hurt.

U.S. Farm Chief in Italy
ROME, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clifford B. Harbin arrived here today from Belgrade for talks with his Italian counterpart, Lorenzo Natali.

U.S. Simmers

Soviet Sub Tender Off Cuba Seen Playing 'Cat and Mouse'

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—High administration officials are said to suspect that the Soviet Union is playing a "cat-and-mouse" game with its submarine tender in the Caribbean.

"If I were the Russians, I'd run that ship around for the next six months," a senior official commented to a newsmen a few days ago. "That is what government analysts believe the Soviet Union is doing."

The 9,000-ton tender, of a class known as Ugra, has been the center of the controversy that has been simmering, both publicly and privately, between the Nixon administration and the Kremlin since late September. It started when a Soviet naval squadron, for the third time in 15 months, called at the Cuban ports of Havana and Cienfuegos between Sept. 3 and 12.

Soon after, the principal Soviet ships, including a guided-missile cruiser and a guided-missile destroyer, sailed home. Several auxiliary vessels, including the tender and two special barges, remained at Cienfuegos. U.S. U-2 reconnaissance aircraft photographed the ships as well as new shore construction, and intelligence experts alerted the White House.

Mr. Laird agreed that the accord did not preclude such servicing outside Caribbean waters. "I assume that the tender will be used to service submarines in the future and I don't know what reason they'd hang on to it if they didn't service submarines," he added.

He said the presence of the tender in the Caribbean might increase the Soviet nuclear-submarine threat to the United States "33 to 40 percent" by reducing the time spent going to and from home ports. He also detailed the whereabouts of other Soviet auxiliary vessels in the Caribbean and said the Defense Department might issue periodic reports.

"But I'm not for giving a report here each time the Soviet Navy blows its nose," he declared.

Before going to Brussels yesterday, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird discussed Soviet naval deployment in the Caribbean.

A submarine base, he said, requires the presence of a tender, and "it's the tender that's the important thing." At the same time he said there were no indications that a Soviet submarine had been serviced in Cienfuegos.

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Leaders to Sign Bonn-Warsaw Pact on Monday

CHANCELLOR Willy Brandt and Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz will sign the treaty to normalize relations between their countries on Monday, a government spokesman announced here yesterday.

The spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, also told a press conference there would be an announcement in Warsaw on diplomatic relations between the two countries, but he would not elaborate.

Mr. Ahlers said the chancellor would probably leave for the Polish capital on Sunday with a delegation of about 12, including German writers Gunter Grass and Siegfried Lenz, and Berthold Brecht, head of the Krupp steel advisory board and one of the few West Germans accepted in Polish government circles after the war.

Italian Youth, 22, Freed by Kidnappers

BOVALINO, Italy, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The 22-year-old son of a building contractor, kidnapped at gunpoint Wednesday night, was freed by his captors last night apparently in good physical condition.

Carmino Caruso walked into his home here after hitching a lift from some woodlands where he was held. "My kidnappers treated me well," he said. "They didn't ask anything of me. I spent the night in a broken-down hut in the woods."

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3 Racial-Minority Officials Are Quitting Administration

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—James Farmer, the most prominent Negro in the Nixon administration, and the two chief officers of a White House committee on opportunities for Spanish-speaking Americans are resigning.

Mr. Farmer, one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality, declined in an interview today to confirm or deny that he was quitting his post as assistant secretary of health, education and welfare. But department sources said that Mr. Farmer has informed associates of his impending resignation and that the man said to have been chosen to succeed him, Rodney H. Brady, a California businessman, was at the department today for a meeting with the deputy under secretary.

Henry Quevedo, executive director of the Cabinet Committee on Equal Opportunity for Spanish-Speaking Citizens, said he and the committee chairman, Martin G. Castillo, are weary after two years of playing an advocacy role within the administration.

"One of the biggest frustrations is to find, in the 20th century, that things like equal opportunity and social justice are still negotiable," Mr. Quevedo said in an interview. He denied reports that his and Mr. Castillo's resignations were sought by the White House because Spanish-American voters in Texas and California did not support Republican candidates in the November elections.

"I feel very strongly and keenly that the President shares our aspirations," Mr. Quevedo said. He added that Vice-President Agnew has been "very helpful" and said that Robert E. Finch, counselor to the President, "is our superhero." But he added, "from that [level] down, I don't want to comment." Mr. Quevedo said he and Mr. Castillo, both lawyers from Los Angeles, were proud of their success in developing new opportunities for Spanish-speaking citizens, but said these successes have been accomplished in the face of "less than a warm reception from old-line bureaucrats."

These officials, he said, "are Easterners who seem to think a Mexican-American or a Spanish-speaking person is out there in the West under a tree somewhere. They think of civil rights as a black-white issue and just don't know the nation's second-largest minority is also suffering. That's ten million people."

"I Know Nothing..." Speculation about Mr. Farmer's resignation has circulated for months, but he has consistently answered inquiries by saying, as he did today, that "I know nothing about it."

He was one of Mr. Nixon's earliest appointees and, to administration critics, who frequently accused him of having turned his back on the civil-rights movement, Mr. Farmer has responded that he could do more good inside the administration than outside it.

The White House confirmed that President Nixon is scheduled to meet Monday with Mr. Farmer, but Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, would not confirm that it was to discuss Mr. Farmer's resignation. "I think it's been well known for some time that Mr. Farmer has been weighing offers from private groups," Mr. Ziegler said.

As assistant secretary for administration, Mr. Farmer has had little direct responsibility for programs dealing with major civil-rights issues.

Mr. Brady is a former vice-president for management of the Hughes Tool Co., of Culver City, Calif.

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MARKET

British Painting— The Bargains Left

By Souren Melikian

Dec. 4.—The sale of British paintings, drawings and sculpture at Christie's next (Dec. 11) will probably emphasize once more the fact that British art is one of the areas still underpriced on the art market.

Factors have contributed. After the war, British artists were overshadowed by the brilliant French Impressionists, then Cubists. Indeed, from the early 1880s until World War I, few artists on this side of the Atlantic could claim the international fame of, for example, a Manet, Renoir, Toulouse-Lautrec or a Bonnard.

Artists worked under another handicap: the achievements of J. M. W. Turner. Long before any other Western artist had trod the impressionist path, Turner had already achieved the status of a national hero. At the end of his life, he was in pure abstraction: a seascape would lead to a whirling circle of yellow, white

as if they had made up their minds for all that no native artist would ever succeed again on a global scale, the themselves have for long taken little in their own art of the post-Turner

Whistler in England

discovery, at least in the salesrooms, of the work of Walter Sickert, Walter Greaves or even John Everett Millais. So too is the new work of that American expatriate James McNeill Whistler, who was "British" in the sense that he was born in the United States in 1834—he spent two years in France before settling in London in 1855, where he lived until his death in 1903.

Whistler's work is, for convenience's sake, in the category of British art both here and in the United States—where sales of American art are virtually nonexistent.

or the British artists are, on the whole, the exception is the work of Whistler, just beginning to sell in the \$20,000-to-\$40,000 range. A very fine portrait of a girl, the artist's sister, is estimated at \$12,000. It is a preparatory sketch (25 inches by 18 inches), in brown ink on paper, showing the artist's characteristic butterfly signature on the left.

Whistler was given to the artist's friend Duret in 1883 and its subsequent history is well documented: F. G. Macomber of the Grandfather of the present owner, from Duret in 1902. The portrait was a London Arts Council exhibition of work and, later, at the Knoedler Galleries in New York. The full portrait for which it was painted is now at the National Gallery, Washington, D. C. In short, this is a Whistler painting.

of similar importance by one of the great masters, for instance, LeBeau—could be worth much more. This is why it is argued that Whistler's work and his British contemporaries has not yet reached the proper financial level. And yet it is now very much sought after.



Whistler's preparatory oil study to be sold next week at Christie's.

Paintings by other lesser British masters who turned out some very pleasant work are far below the Whistler price level.

William McTaggart (1838-1910) is a typical case of a fine painter who has been disregarded because he doesn't fall within any of the recognized categories—except, of course, "British." The "Harvester" (1894) is a big composition (24 inches by 36 inches), showing a lot of Turner's brushwork and palette, although the actual picture doesn't suggest Turner for a minute. Rays of pale yellow and red whirl in the front. The meadows blend into the sky so gradually that one barely sees the horizon. Perhaps it is not as forgettable as a Rembrandt or a Leonardo da Vinci, but it is as good as the work of many post-Impressionist artists, such as that of Maxine Maufra or Gustave Loiseau, which is worth more at auction.

The two latest prices on record for a McTaggart are \$1,000 paid on April 30, 1968, at Sotheby's sale at Glencoe Hotel, Edinburgh, for a summer landscape (27 1/2 inches by 39 1/2 inches); and, again, \$1,000, paid Oct. 30 at Christie's in London for an 1893 painting titled "Howgate" (23 inches by 36 inches).

Equally inexpensive are paintings by Philip Wilson Steuart, who was active from the 1890s until after World War I. His view of Barnard Castle (19 inches by 23 1/4 inches) fetched \$1,800 on July 17, 1968, at Sotheby's. In next Friday's sale is a lovely landscape of low hills and cloudy sky, painted in 1910 in doty strokes, going back to Constable's manner. This work is unlikely to fetch more than \$2,000 to \$4,000. In my opinion, it is well worth having at that price.

To those who do not intend to buy, the Christie's sale may be quite interesting all the same. There are some rare and strange landscapes by Robert Bevan, who painted at Pont-Aven, among other places. This work is a hangover from pointillism, but with wild colors. Lawrence Stephen Lowry, whose more important work dates from 1920 to 1950, painted in a bleak expressionistic mood. He is represented in the sale by one of his best achievements, a landscape in black, white and red. Already recognized by a number of collectors, his paintings are in a higher price range, \$2,000 to \$10,000, depending on the picture.

Even so, Lowry's works, like those of other earlier British artists, belong to an art market category that has not yet become highly speculative and is therefore accessible to the discerning buyer.

THEATER IN LONDON

Joan Littlewood's 'The Projector'—'Pretty Pointless'

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Joan Littlewood's new production "The Projector" at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, is both a curiosity and a disappointment. Much in the style of "The Beggar's Opera," it purports to be a comic opera, written by one William Rufus Chetwood in 1733. According to the program, it satirized a London builder of shoddy tenements, who was known as Tumble-down Dick, and closed after one night when he hired ruffians to attack the stage.

Miss Littlewood has said that she chose the play as a method of avoiding libel suits and obliquely dealing with the Roman Point disaster of 1968, when a tower block of flats, not far from her theater, collapsed, killing three people. In the event, her 18th-century pastiche seems to have no relevance to the modern tragedy. The production is likely to offend only the Gay Liberation front, for much of the evening is given over to homosexual stereotypes with the pursuit of a young worker by an elderly man, Lord Almswell, who is known to his intimates as Belinda.

The rest of the plot is as simple-minded. Van Cyster, a pompous, rascally Dutch builder, erects tenements of inferior material in the first act. When they collapse in the second act, he blames the disaster on a workman, and by judicious bribery maintains his own respectability.

I have many doubts about the whole enterprise. I'm not even sure whether Mr. Chetwood ever existed. If he did, then I doubt whether he wrote "The Projector," which is subtitled "The Mock Mason" and acts like a mock play of the period. If he did, then I doubt whether it bore much resemblance to Miss Littlewood's version.

The second act, in particular, is played as a broad parody. One of the conventions of the period was that the poor but honest hero was finally identified as a nobleman's son by means of a birthmark. "The Projector" ends with a plethora of birthmarks: A whore discovers that her husband is a lord. The lord finds out that his lover is his son. His son discovers that his lover is his

"The pleasure of the evening lies in seeing a great ensemble company in action... they do as much as they can."

sister. It all seems more in keeping with 20th-century preoccupations. There is some dancing, and the singing of 25 songs which successfully interrupt the action and keep the plot to a minimum. The satire is on the level of such lines as "we will build in the Haneastic style, straight up, take the money, and run like the wind."

Only two scenes achieve any comic style. The first is a masked ball that leads into a hilarious love song for four. "My Hand, My Heart," which ends with the two men leaving hand in hand. The second is the wistful "Sleep, Sweet My Sister," sung by Jenny Logan after the collapse of a tenement.

The pleasure of the evening lies in seeing a great ensemble in action. Miss Littlewood's company has many virtues, not the least being the delightful

Miss Logan and Cloyissa Newcombe, who has an enchanting expression of perpetual surprise. Bill Wallis, here saddled with the uncomfortable role of the rascally builder Van Cyster, is an excellent clown. Kent Baker has an impudent charm. The company plays excellently together, merging its talents so that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

They do as much as they can with the thin material. But there is little wit involved, and the humor does not have the robustness of the best of the 18th-century writers, but a sugary, modern quality. The jokes tend to be scatological, or at least dependent upon homosexual double entendre: "Why should a man who puts his pleasure behind him be persecuted?" asks Lord Almswell. It may be recalled that Dr. Johnson, the great philosopher

of the period, used to praise people by saying that they had "bottom," a metaphor derived from ships, denoting courage and solidity. In the context of Roman Point, on which Miss Littlewood lays stress, "The Projector" for all its fundamental fooling, lacks bottom. The production is undeniably pretty—a word I never thought I'd use in connection with theater workshop—but pretty pointless.

Other new plays of note in London:

"A Voyage Round My Father" by John Mortimer, at the Greenwich Theatre. Autobiographical play, a nostalgic tribute to the author's blind father, embodiment of vanished British virtues. Gentle, moving and civilized entertainment. "Ediles" by James Joyce, at the Mermaid. Autobiographical.

too, in its portrait of Richard Rowan as an artist who realizes that exile is a state of mind. Superbly directed by Harold Pinter, matched by the performances of Vivien Merchant, Timothy West and John Wood. There is nothing on the London stage to match Wood's sardonic passion as Rowan.

*** Ingrid Bergman will return to the London stage early next year to play Lady Cicely Waynflete in a revival of Bernard Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

Peter Barnes's adaptation of Wedekind's sex-tragedy "Lulu," produced at the Nottingham Playhouse earlier this year, opens at the Royal Court for a month's season on Dec. 8. It stars Julia Foster as Lulu, the beautiful and lustful woman who ends as a prostitute. A new musical, "Isabel's a Jewel," with music by Galt MacDermot, composer of "Hair," and book by William Dumaresq, will open at the Duchess on Dec. 15.

On the Arts Agenda

With the approach of Beethoven's birthday (which may or may not have been Dec. 16) the commemorative bicentennial events are reaching a new climax, led by the special Beethoven Festival in Bonn, the composer's birthplace (JBT, Nov. 25). They include the "Missa Solemnis," in London, Dec. 16, in a Royal Philharmonic Society concert conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini, and at the cathedral in Monte Carlo Dec. 17 under Igor Markevitch. In Vienna, Carl Meles conducts the Austrian Radio Orchestra and Chorus in a concert performance of "Leonore" (the original version of "Fidelio") at the Musikverein, Dec. 12-14 and Wilhelm Kempff plays the Piano Concertos 3, 4 and 5 with the Vienna Symphony on Dec. 16. Amsterdam's Con-

certgebouw Orchestra concerts of Dec. 16-17 under Bernard Haitink include the Mass in C and the "Eroica." A busy Brussels schedule is headed by the Belgian National Orchestra and Chorus under conductor Joseph Krips, and the oratorio "Christ on the Mount of Olives" on Dec. 17. The Munich Philharmonic gives an all-Beethoven concert Dec. 16 under Josef Krips, and in Stuttgart, Vaclav Neumann conducts and Josef Suk is violin soloist in a similar program of familiar works. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau is giving Beethoven recitals here and there (Paris Dec. 11, Bonn Dec. 14), and in Paris Yvonne Lefebvre and Sander Vegh are doing all ten piano-violin sonatas at the Salle Gaveau Dec. 7, 8 and 10.

APOLLO

Edited by Denys Sutton

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ie Paris Museums and Galleries

n Velde, Musée National Moderne, 31 Avenue President Wilson, to 5.

painter Bram van Velde, is being given retrospective exhibition. He first gained recognition at the age of 50, and his individual abstract style ceased maturing to this art is discreet, measured, pure, and at its best it is edged with an organic ingenuity. I came away with the impression that his work is essentially an ethical art. Its ethical nature

Finds Treasure d Mosque Site

OW, Dec. 4 (Reuters). Zoologists have discovered a site of gold and silver on a mosque which, according to legend, was destroyed by Genghis Khan. Tass agency reported yesterday.

excavations had uncovered a coat of chain mail, arrowheads and a belt whose owner appeared to be a warrior when the site was destroyed. Archaeologists establish the building could have been a thousand years old.

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and its purity is a result

of the fact that Bram van Velde has from the outset accepted the possibility of not succeeding in communicating, of failing to achieve what an artist sets out to achieve, and has not sought to compensate for this by any of the concessions it is usually so easy to make. As Samuel Beckett says with such sensitive penetration: "Bram van Velde may be the first... to have ascertained to the fact that being an artist means to fail as no one else dares to fail."

Jim Dine, Galerie Sonnabend, 12 Rue Mazarine, to Dec. 15.

Dine has something with hearts. Last year he was showing a machine that makes heartbeats eruptively visible, now it is heart collages and large, multi-colored hearts, six feet high, built rather like giant St. Valentine day candy boxes.

Bosc, Galerie Christiane Colbin, 33 Quai de Bourbon, to Dec. 24.

Bosc is a delightful, dour

humorist whose jokes are frequently published in Paris Match and other magazines. Now the original drawings are on display. Why not!

Malevitch, Galerie Jean Chauvelin, 4 Rue de Furstenberg, to Dec. 31.

Drawings by Kasimir Malevitch (1878-1928) whose famous "white-on-white" painting at the Modern Art Museum in New York is considered one of the touchstones of contemporary art. The exhibition is of considerable documentary interest (such a collection can not easily be seen) but otherwise a bit arid.

Cornellie, Galerie La Poche, 187 Boulevard Saint Germain, to Dec. 12.

While paintings by Cornelle are on display at the Ariel Gallery, La Poche, close to the Saint Germain Drugstore is exhibiting his lithographs. Strong, colorful, decorative and simple in design with occasional straightforward and schematic sexual connotations.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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Dec. 4.—Italy's Pirelli Dunlop unveiled today plans to join with other companies to form a new tire firm, the long-negotiated

that Dunlop will not interest in Pirelli's common market, operating 40 percent interest in

where, Pirelli will interest in Dunlop and overseas operations

ned group will have \$2 billion yearly. tive Jan. 1

er will take effect proved, as expected, ders' meetings this

op and Pirelli will ig companies and ed activities will be jointly-owned firms. will be represented rds of jointly-owned d a central coordinat- will make recom- on operations and

it responsibility for es within the union i the partner having percentage sharehold-

ief, Sir Reay Geddes, link as "the logical o major groups to taking place in their ad in the world

said it will offer in- ncial resources, re- end savings in supply

to be the first chair- rd coordinating com- i will include four a of the Dunlop and i. Next year, Pirelli's l read the coordinat-

e. The post will con- e each year. The new- raking activities have i at present from the ally: Dunlop's In- ports Co. and sub- Dunlop Rhodesia and s; and certain Pirelli laries as well as its s company.

Pirelli investment in- cluded, as is Dunlop's erest in International ber Co., which will n of both Pirelli and nts resulted in a r figure than expect- i's profitability. How- as not changed the y between the two i said.

ill be about 20 percent year's \$9.3 million on.

pects a small 1970 ing a \$3 billion lire o last year.

l with Pirelli will cost firm not less than i. Sir Reay said, with Pirelli being about the

n, the link will impose charge of about 3 per- is is not considered n the light of the ex- its, he said.

ess Rate
S. Rises

ned from Page 1)
as actually contracted, guise that unemploy- problem," said presi- Secretary Ronald L. o also announced the

dition to the strike, he igh jobless level is to e due to circumstances on prior years.

y numbers, unemploy- y 348,000 in November are than is usual for o a total of 4,607,000, y 1.9 million more than

me time, average week- of some 45 million rank ers dropped 66 cents week because of short- hours, the Bureau of stics said.

first time in several unemployment rate fur ers actually improved ent from 9.3 percent, sness rose to 8.5 per- 3.2 percent.

ember, the jobless rate 4 percent—a post-Kore- ighly figures were re- hours before a major the economy by Pres-

onsumer Credit
rst in 9 Years

OTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters). - installment credit out- selined \$2 billion in e first drop since April, ederal Reserve reported

Economic Analysis U.S. Needs Inflationary Restraints

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON (WP).—The second U.S. "inflation alert," like the first in August, is an excellent diagnosis of the origin and status of wage-price excesses. Unlike the first, it is more direct in suggesting that oil business and big labor can kill the goose that lays all the golden eggs if they continue to be greedy.

Moreover, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and his associates were gutsy enough to blast both the Railroad Emergency Board and the Texas Railroad Commission for actions (on rail wages and oil production) that contributed to the wage-price spiral.

Still, the alert falls short of recommending what is needed at this critical stage of the economic crisis: a government policy that might restrain unions and companies (and government boards) from pursuing inflationary wage and price behavior.

By Whatever Name, It's Begun
Whether or not you choose to call it by that name, the "jawboning" process has once again begun. The problem is that, in between the CEA's public exposures of what is happening prices and wages go unpunished.

For example, since the August alert pointed out that home heating fuel prices were skyrocketing, the price of this oil has gone up 26 percent.

What happens if this pattern continues? If the low, low-key appeals for voluntary restraint fail, stronger medicine may finally be administered.

"This is a little sharper and a little more pointed than the last (inflation alert) and I don't know where the trend will go," Mr. McCracken told a White House briefing.

Clearly, the Nixon administration is engaged.

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Economic Analysis Nixon Adviser Sees Adoption Of Expansionary Economics

By Philip Greer

BOCA RATON, Fla., Dec. 4.—The Nixon administration is prepared to adopt a more expansionary economic stance in order to hasten the business recovery, a presidential adviser said yesterday.

Herbert Stein, a member of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the convention of the Investment Bankers Association that although both monetary and fiscal policy have been more expansionary since the beginning of 1970, the full effect of the shift has not been felt, and an even more "accommodating" posture "will probably" be needed.

"By that I would mean," Mr. Stein said, "on the fiscal side, that in a period when tax rates on balance are unchanged, federal expenditures should rise at about the same percentage rate as potential gross national product."

"On the monetary side, I would mean by an accommodating policy the provision of the amount of money the community will want to hold as the economy moves up along the desired path."

Wage Increases 'Worrisome'
Mr. Stein conceded that the inflationary spiral has not responded to slowdown efforts as quickly as the government had projected. He singled out the rate of wage increases, which he called "worrisome," and added that "the necessary deceleration of wage increases may soon begin to appear. If it does not, the government will of course be faced with difficult choices, including compromising with the unemployment and inflation objectives. However, we believe that wage behavior will fall into line."

Guy E. Noyes of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., who spoke on the same panel as Mr. Stein, warned

that the government's effort to promote a more rapid expansion of business activity in 1971 would probably spell the end of the current declining trend of interest rates.

If the administration does not change its "game plan" to further stimulate the economy, Mr. Noyes added, he would expect to see further reductions in major lending rates. He predicted that both the discount rate—the charge to banks that borrow from the Treasury—and the prime rate—interest charged by commercial banks to their best customers—would go down by about half a point in the first six months of 1971.

Mr. Noyes said 1971 "will not be a banner year." Characterizing his stance as "comparative pessimism," he said inflation will remain at a sufficiently high level "so that only a most irresponsible government would press very hard to stimulate the economy to a higher growth rate."

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Banking Data Highlights \$ Flow Abroad U.S. Domestic Money Growth Still Moderate

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Money and bank credit expanded at a moderate pace during the last few weeks, banking data published yesterday showed. But the demand for business loans at the major New York City banks, which normally surges at this time of year, continued to be notably weak.

Many bankers are predicting that the prime rate—the minimum charge on loans to the most credit-worthy companies—will drop again before the end of the year. The rate, now at 7 percent, has been reduced four times so far in 1970.

The weekly Federal Reserve statement showed that the heavy deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, as measured on the official settlements basis, was continuing without letup.

Marketable government securities held in custody by the Fed for foreign central banks increased \$186 million during the week for a cumulative rise of \$2.5 billion since early September, and more than \$5.5 billion over the same date a year ago.

The increase in these security holdings is the most visible sign of the heavy pile-up of dollars in the hands of foreigners in the last year.

As U.S. interest rates have declined, banks have reduced substantially their reliance on the Eurodollar market as a source of funds. And as these borrowings have been repaid, much of the money has flowed into foreign central banks.

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Dow Climbs to New 1970 High N.Y. Rally Moves Into Eleventh Session

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, continuing to amaze and confound 30 million investors, boomed today to its best level of 1970 as it rounded out its busiest trading week in history.

The hard-and-fast figures today—coming near the end of a year

U.S. Treasury
Rules Japanese
TVs Underpriced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Treasury announced today that it has determined that both monochrome and color television sets from Japan are being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

The case now is being referred to the U.S. Tariff Commission to determine whether the imports have caused injury to U.S. industry.

If the commission determines injury, a "dumping" fine will be levied on the imports, bringing them to their domestic value. The Treasury said that between Jan. 1, 1967, and Sept. 30, 1970, the value of Japanese TV imports totaled \$736.36 million.

The Treasury said that the major firms involved are: Matsushita Electric, Sony, Hitachi, Farkawa Electric, and Tokyo Shibaura Electric.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Handwritten note: *Handwritten text in Arabic script, possibly a signature or date.*

1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds										1970 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low
100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98	100	98

U.S. Commodity Prices

CHICAGO FUTURES

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.71
Corn	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.35
Soybeans	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.15

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Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 6, 1970

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Gold	1,250	1,255	1,245	1,250
Silver	150	152	148	150

European Gold Markets

Dec. 4, 1970

Location	Open	High	Low	Close
London	375.50	376.50	374.50	375.50
Zurich	375.50	376.50	374.50	375.50

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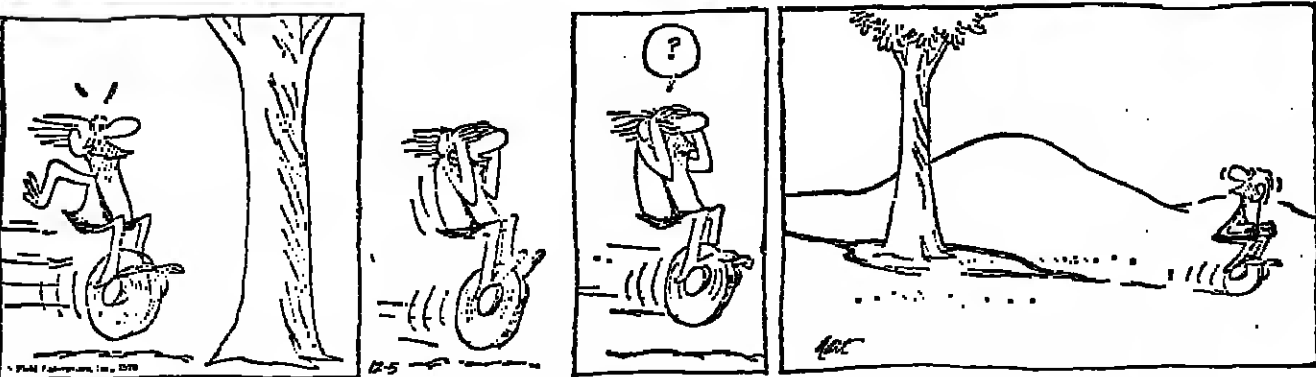
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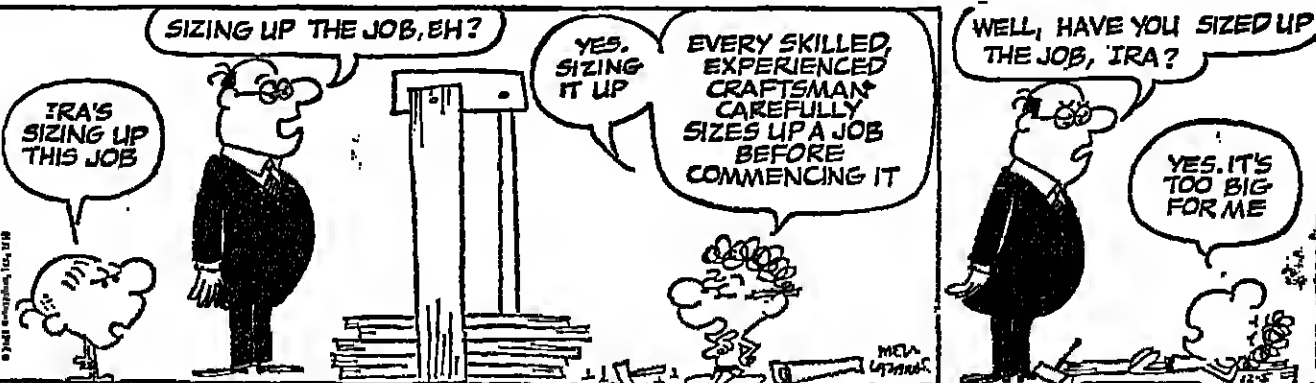
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



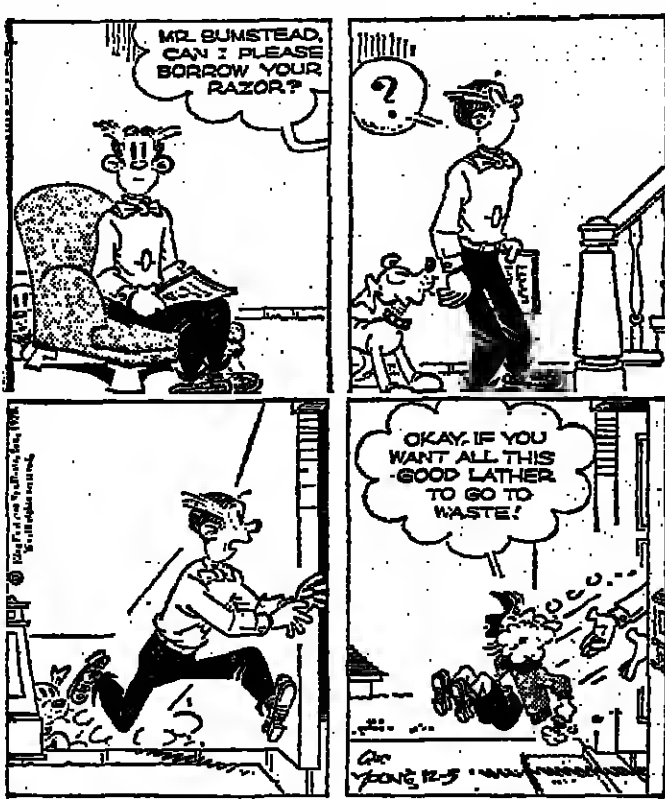
POGO



RIP KIRBY



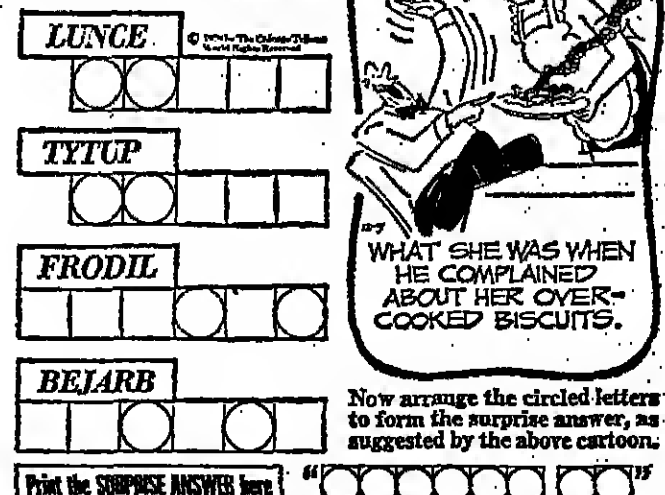
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
Yesterday's Jumble: DIZZY ABASH GUIDED BANANA
Answer: What the lunch wagon owner named his daughter—DINAH

ACROSS	ACROSS
1 Beach sight	43 Boonville plants
2 British	44 Small room
3 Little error	45 Amen
10 Hereafter	46 Radio
11 Certain bags	47 Certain bags
20 Dile a July 4	48 Louis or Philip
21 Sharp-pointed	49 Greek national
22 Greek letter	50 Belg. to India
23 Sharp denial	51 Field sound
24 Seeing eye of a	52 de
25 sort	53 Godhead
26 Across for	54 Caprice
27 Mass Brinker	55 Third degree, in
28 Ox of Tibet	56 a way
29 Strimling	57 Force apparatus
30 Russian city	58 Names of home
31 So long	59 de
32 Weekday: Abbe	60 "your
33 Floor	61 "pardon"
34 Cretaceous	62 River to the
35 River to the	63 Releto of
36 Pal of grays	64 group
37 Semiarctic	65 116 Tondra
38 Track official	66 117 Unsubstantiated
39 Palmer and	67 118 Unsubstantiated
40 Mural artist	68 119 Unsubstantiated
41 Expect	69 120 Unsubstantiated
42 New: Lat.	70 121 Unsubstantiated
43 Curtain material	71 122 Line, as a roof
44 Divide	72 123 English city
45 Panned	73 124 Rich in which
46 Warm up	74 125 Certain shape
47 Certain trousers	75 126 Asced
48 Unpredictable	76 127 Helm oak
49 Jumble	77 128 Binding unit
50 O'Casey	78 129 Abbe
51 Diminutive suf-	79 130 Hymn area
52 fixes	80 131 Hymn area
53 Volcan	81 132 Hymn area
54 Launch	82 133 Hymn area
55 Thru: Lat.	83 134 Hymn area
56 Drop in for	84 135 Hymn area
57 Printer's mark	85 136 Hymn area
58 of Cretaceous	86 137 Hymn area
59 Planned	87 138 Hymn area
60 Telsa	88 139 Hymn area
61 Kind of farm	89 140 Hymn area
62 Slides for	90 141 Hymn area
63 were children	91 142 Hymn area
64 Orna steps	92 143 Hymn area

DOWN	DOWN
1 Indicate	7 Here: Fr.
2 Opera excerpt	8 Many-window-
3 Type of intrigue	9 rd places
4 Lawyer: Abbe	10 and others
5 Show: Frctif	11 Jackets
6 Without sim	12 Makes clothes

BOOKS

NORMAN ROCKWELL

Artist and Illustrator

By Thomas S. Buechner. Illustrated. Abrams, 32

Reviewed by Jean Stafford

When the Saturday Evening Post gave up the ghost in 1969, Norman Rockwell, its star performer, commemorated the death in the Atlantic Monthly with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin weeping. Three plump tears. He upon the old soul's cheeks and lines of desolation furrow his brow and draw down the corners of his mouth. But the beholder is not meant to grieve. There is to be a gentle tug at the heartstrings, a small jump in the throat, but no serious involvement. It is a study in poignance, Rockwell's reliable stock in trade for 60 years. He had, financially at least, no personal cause to mourn the demise of the Post for he had left it in 1963 and had gone to work for Look; and such is his unflagging popularity that so long as he can hold a paintbrush he will never want for a market. He has huge albums of more than 600 representative specimens of his work in a pictorial history of average America in the 20th century. Thomas S. Buechner, the director of the Brooklyn Museum, in his introduction says that he agreed to amass the collection and to comment on it because he thinks "Rockwell is important."

"He may not be important as an artist—whatever that is—but he has given us a body of work which is unsurpassed in the richness and variety of its subject matter and in the professionalism—often brilliant—of its execution. Unlike many of his colleagues (painters with publishers instead of galleries) he lives in and for his work and so he makes it important."

Considering the size of the corpus, one wonders whether he has ever had time for anything else since he became prodigiously successful before he was twenty. During the 47 years of his association with the Post, he produced 317 covers, using such sure-fire subjects as Thanksgiving dinner when several generations foregather to eat turkey with giblet gravy, circus parades, budding love, handaged big toes, Pickwickian mercurial gentlemen, singing Christmas carols. Scrupulously loyal to reality, he assembles authentic props (celery dishes, spittoons, bonnets, tongue depressors) and to a considerable extent, he is dependent on photography.

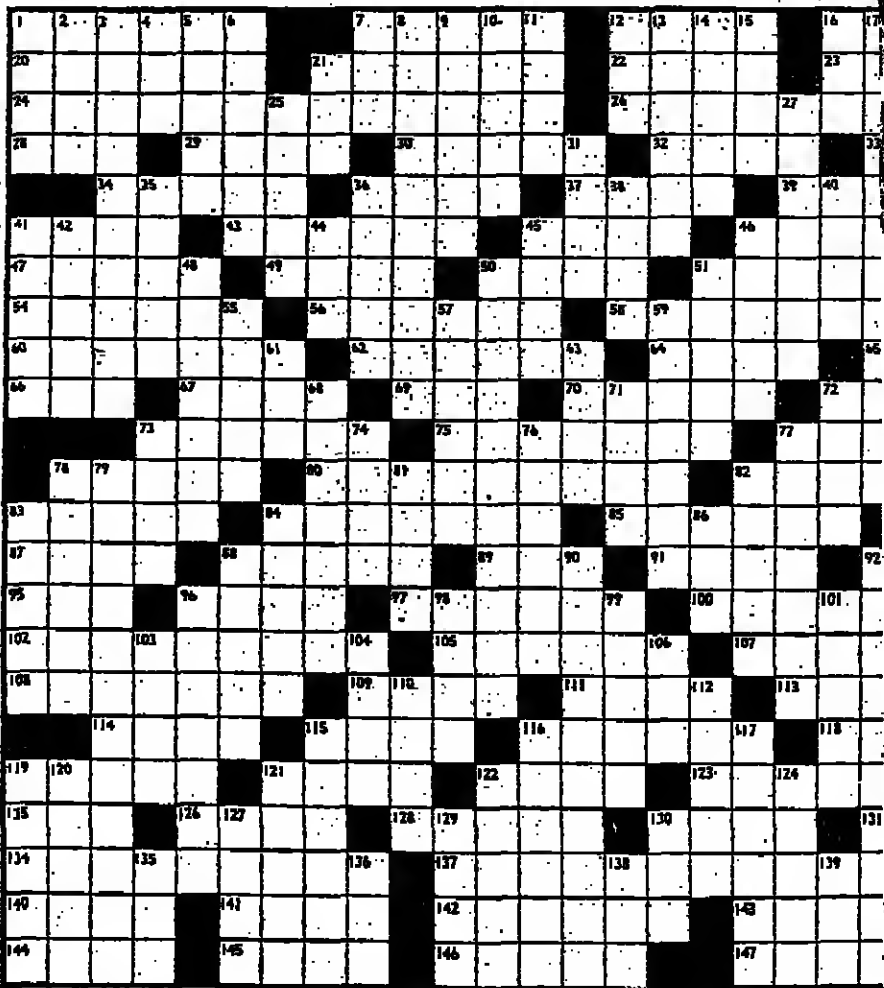
Besides his affirmative, homespun contributions to the Post, Rockwell painted covers for Boy's Life, Collier's, St. Nicholas, The Ladies Home Journal, Country Gentleman. The contents were as wholesome as the wrappers and John Public read, F.G. Wodehouse, Arthur Somers Roche, Albert Payson Terhune, Booth Tarkington, Clarence Buddington Kelland, Clarence Ray Cohen. Rockwell illustrated stories for all these magazines and more; he has painted advertisements for blameless and solidly American products; for Orange Crush and Coca-Cola; Parker pens, Maxwell House coffee, Overland cars equipped with Fisk tires, he has made greeting cards for Hallmark. He has painted portraits of all presidential candidates since 1951. He has painted murals for life insurance companies, the city of St. Louis

Silver Tree Discovered Biblical T

JERUSALEM, D (AP)—Israeli archaeologists have discovered a 3,000-year-old biblical town in the Judean wilderness. Dr. Zeev Yavi, a restoration work, an agogue of the town, miles south of Jerusalem, said the site, weighing 55,000 tons, was found in five to six feet of earth. He dated it to the ninth century B.C.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

KEEPING HOUSE—By Christine Valence.



9-to-1 Underdog Wins Welter Title

kus Stops Napoles on Cuts

Dec. 4 (AP)—Billy Backus, who had quit boxing in 1965, didn't win, scored a last night by stopping Napoles on cuts to win the world welterweight championship.

Backus, the nephew of Carmen Basilio, former welterweight champion, returned to the ring in 1967 to fight his way up to No. 2 ranking in the welterweight division.

In the first two rounds, Napoles beat Backus to the punch and negated the challenger's rushing tactics. Toward the end of the round each fighter was cut over the right eye.

In the third round the pattern changed. Napoles opened with several jabs and a sharp hook. But from then until the bell rang they slugged it out, with Backus opening the cut that eventually brought him the title.

The brawl continued for the first minute of the fourth round when, with Napoles' face a red mask, the referee stopped the fight and the crowd of approximately 5,000

cheered wildly.

Napoles went into the fight with 59 victories against four losses, and his 49 knockouts matched Backus' fight total. He had won 30 straight and in that string had beaten Cokes, Emilio Griffith and "Indian Red" Lopez in a southpaw.

For Backus, a title bout, who has done most of his fighting in the Syracuse area, the upset was his 29th victory against 10 losses and four draws. His record since coming out of retirement is 22-3-1.

The new champion was guaranteed 15 percent of the net and Napoles was guaranteed \$40,000 and \$2,000 for expenses. Backus said in the dressing room he will give Napoles a title rematch in "three or four months."

Duran Outpoints Bogs

ROME, Dec. 4 (AP)—Carlos Duran of Italy, blood streaming down his face, tonight outpointed Tom Bogs of Denmark over 15 rounds to win the European middleweight title he had lost to the Dane a year ago at Copenhagen.

Two official warnings by referee Juan Risoto of Spain for hitting weighed against Bogs.

Bogs opened two cuts on Duran's face by hitting one between the eyes in the tenth round and the other over the left eye in the 11th.

It was Bogs' first match outside Scandinavia. His won-loss-draw record is 54-1-3, while Duran stands at 45-5-6.

Cerdan Triumphs

MARSEILLES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Marcel Cerdan, Jr. celebrated his 27th birthday with a ten-round decision over welterweight Dario Hidalgo of Santo Domingo tonight.

Cerdan's won-loss-draw record now is 48-1-1.

s-Arkansas Has Polls, s, Nixon on Edge Again

ARK., Dec. 4 (AP)—Cotton Bowl officials by with bids in hand, are waiting anxiously for President Nixon might be by his telephone.

Arkansas again.

rd time in three years, the Cotton Bowl, and nd straight year, the on the final weekend ege football regular

won both those games, 8 and 16-14 in last er, when President the game with con- Since then, the Pres- telephoned his congra-

18 NFL Teams Still Have Playoff Chance

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Pro football has never had a race like the current one, with 18 of the 26 teams still in contention for the "playoffs" and just three games to go. Of course pro football has never before had a play-

back who did so poorly earlier. Tom Landry, the coach, says in speaking of won-loss records: "We feel 10-4 or maybe even 9-5 will get us there the way teams are setting back." Dallas, 7-4, has three games ahead of the Redskins, Browns and Oilers, all with losing records.

The Raiders' Tom Keating says: "It's the same old story. We have to beat Kansas City if we are going to win it." They play Dec. 12.

Myron Rotkin of the Rams says: "We've played two great games in a row." Adds Deacon Jones: "We showed we're not too old." Both are on the Los Angeles defensive unit now carrying a mediocre offense.

What if mighty Minnesota has to play Bob Lee rather than in Jurek? Gary Catoz at quarterback?

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

CHICAGO (4-5) AT MINNESOTA (9-2)—The Vikings will use Bob Lee at quarterback rather than expose the wounded Gary Catoz to Dick Butkus. Lee is a punter and there's all.

SUNDAY

ST. LOUIS (8-2) AT DETROIT (8-4)—The Cardinals hope to use Lee at quarterback rather than expose the wounded Gary Catoz to Dick Butkus. Lee is a punter and there's all.



KISSIN COUSINS—Uncle Carmen Basilio, former welter champ, kisses nephew Billy Backus after he won title.

No. 2 Trying Harder This Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—The names were Roche and Owens and they were the sophomore superstars of South Carolina's dazzling future two seasons ago.

But the Gamecocks, picked to wind up on top of the college basketball heap last season, failed. Everyone pointed to next year, which is now.

Are you listening, UCLA? Tom Owens and John Roche last night helped the second-ranked Gamecocks open their season with an 89-69 wallop of Auburn.

Top-rated UCLA, defending national champion, opens its season tonight against Baylor.

Seven-foot-2 Artis Gilmore helped ed fourth-ranked Jacksonville squash St. Peter's of New Jersey, 152-108; seventh-ranked Southern California topped Utah 90-81; No. 9 Western Kentucky hammered Old Dominion, 96-82 and No. 17 Houston crushed Northwestern Louisiana State, 81-69, in games involving the top twenty teams in the Associated Press poll last night.

South Carolina was picked No. 1 in the AP's preseason poll last year and lived up to its rave notices most of the year. The heavily-favored Gamecocks won the Atlantic Coast Conference's regular season race, but lost to North Carolina State when Roche got hurt in the final.

Last night, Owens, 6-8, scored 28 points and got 16 rebounds and Roche, who plays the backcourt, put in 17 points and added five assists. Tom Riker, 6-10, added 23 points and 16 rebounds for the Gamecocks.

Gilmore pulled down 34 rebounds, a regular-season record in New York's Madison Square Garden, and scored 28 points in the Jacksonville success. Sharp-shooting Harold Fox added 29 points and had 11 assists for the Dolphins, who boast two seven-footers in Gilmore and Fembroke Burrows. In the opener of the Garden doubleheader St. Joseph's topped Manhattan, 71-67.

Southern Cal's victory was paced by Paul Westphal, who scored ten of his 17 points in the second half. Western Kentucky hammered a 54-38 half-time lead with a tight defense, then held off an Old Dominion second-half comeback. The Hilltoppers, paced by Jim Rice's 29 points and 18 by 7-foot Jim McDaniel, held Old Dominion star Dave Twardzik scoreless. Twardzik was the team's leading scorer last season.

Poo Welch scored 23 points to lead Houston's season-opening victory over Northwestern Louisiana State. Jeff Hickman and Dwight Davis added 19 and 14 for the Cougars. Marvin Willett's 21 points led the losers.

Sports Shorts

Aluminum has been accepted by Lloyd's of London as a proper material with which to build America's Cup yachts in 1973. The 12-meter-class rules had permitted only wooden hull construction in accordance with Lloyd's, which determines building regulations for boat classifications.

Fort Marcy and Top Bid were named the top turf horse and steeplechaser for 1970 by the Thoroughbred Racing Association. Mike, Ethel D. Jacob's Personality took 3-year-old colt honors and Jean-Louis Lesquere's Panfreluche, a victor in seven stakes, was the leading 2-year-old filly. Fort Marcy regained the title he held in 1967 and 1968. The Rokeby Stable-owned champion closed his campaign with consecutive victories in the United Nations Handicap at Atlantic City, the Man o' War at Belmont Park and the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel. Top Bid won four stakes, including the \$100,000 Colonial Cup at Camden, S.C., the richest jump race in the United States. Personality, top money earner in 1970 at \$444,049, won eight races, including the Wood Memorial, the Freshness and the Jersey Derby.

More Big Ten football coaching changes. At the University of Iowa, Ray Nagel made it easy for the athletics board, which was to decide the fate of the 43-year-old coach. "The sands of time have run out for me," Nagel said, indicating he would seek a renewal of his five-year contract. Meanwhile, at Illinois, in an on-again-off-again comedy between coach Jim Valke and the athletic association's board of directors, Valke was finally dismissed effective immediately, with his salary to be paid through next Aug. 31. A threatened strike by Illinois players brought Valke back to finish the schedule in midseason.

The AAU national track and field committee, headed by coach Stan Wright of Sacramento State, has fallen in step with the movement for liberalization of amateurism. The group recommended to a national convention at San Francisco that athletes be allowed more latitude in the use of their picture and signature in daily business. The convention is reviewing the matter.

The United States boxing team, defeated by the Soviet Union in two previous clashes, meets the Russians Jan. 23 in the third of their home-and-home series at Caesars Palace, a Las Vegas, Nev., hotel.

The Russian squad will fly to New York Jan. 17 and work out there, leaving the following day for Las Vegas.

FIS President Issues Warning

Winter Olympics Endangered

By Mike Katz

PARIS, Dec. 4 (NYT)—Mare Holter, president of the International Skiing Federation (FIS), warned today that the future of the 1972 Winter Olympics would be endangered if an agreement could not be reached next month between the FIS and a special international Olympic committee on Alpine skiing.

But Holter, speaking by telephone from FIS headquarters in Bern, declined to characterize a letter written Wednesday to Avery Brundage, IOC president, as an "ultimatum." Excerpts from the letter appeared today in the French sports daily L'Equipe, but Holter said that the translation into French was "not entirely accurate."

Holter was answering charges made by Brundage in a letter of Nov. 7.

Holter said that he wrote Brundage that "We expect—and that's the word I would like to underline, 'expect'—a final and irrevocable agreement" between the FIS and the IOC on their controversy over rules of amateur eligibility to be reached at a meeting at the end of January in London.

One Year Left

He pointed out that there would be only one year left before the games took place "and that we must let our athletes know where they stand." According to L'Equipe, Holter went on in the letter to say "any further loss of time..."

College Scores

East

Jacksonville 122, St. Peter's 108. St. Joseph's (Pa.) 71, Manhattan 57. C.V. Post 55, Seton Hall 46. Wake Forest 91, Guilford 70. Dartmouth 78, Seton Hall 71. Connecticut 82, Cornell 60. Iowa 74, Marist 57.

South

Marshall 89, Calif. Riverside 88. Florida 101, Kentucky 79. South Carolina 90, Auburn 79. Wash. & Lee 78, Bridgewater 74.1 63. American 71, Middlebury 61.1 53. Western 82, Old Dominion 82. Georgia State 59, of South 49. Western Caro 57, Newman 83. Connecticut 82, Connecticut 77.1 68. Providence 61, Brown 53. CCNY 79, Queens 72. Maine 58, Vermont 45.

Midwest

Oklahoma 68, Miami (Ohio) 56. Missouri 80, Idaho 60. Purdue 80, Valparaiso 61. Eastern 81, 82, College Park 74. Kearney 100, Southwestern 72. Southwest

Pan American 38, Texas A. & T. 63. Houston 81, NW Louisiana 68.

Southern California 90, Utah 81. Regis 63, St. Mary's 57. Arizona 61, St. Diego 57. Colorado 62, Old Dominion 74.

TOKYO EXAMINATIONS

Virginia 81, Big Five. Virginia 68, Virginia Tech 58. (Third Place)

William & Mary 87, Richmond 84. (Championship)

could have serious consequences for the Japanese) organizing committee, the IOC and the international winter sports federations.

The "serious consequences" would be for the FIS to withdraw from the Olympic movement, as is now advocated by the French federation. If skiing were to go—and the Nordic nations are reported to favor such a move also—the Winter Games could not be expected to survive.

It was not clear what Holter meant by "consequences" for the winter sports federations. If there is no downhill race at Sapporo, there could hardly be figure skating, ice hockey or bobsledding as well.

In his letter last month, Brundage charged that ten skiers, including Jean-Noel Augert of France, the world slalom champion, would be ineligible for the 1972 games because they received payment for giving instructions at a ski camp run by Rob Lange, a ski-boot manufacturer, at Mam-

moth, Calif., last summer. Brundage also attached a list of more than 50 skiers, including virtually the entire French, Swiss and Austrian teams, who he said "openly and blatantly" broke the Olympic code by allowing use of their names and photographs for advertising. But he did not explicitly say that these skiers would be disqualified from the Games.

No Rules Broken

Holter said that, at the moment, he knew of no FIS rules that were broken at Mammoth and that the ten skiers would be permitted to compete in FIS events this season.

Holter seemed more concerned with Brundage's charges that Alpine skiing continued not to follow Olympic rules concerning advertising, publicity and payments made to competitors.

"We thought we had made clear that certain advertisements would be allowed," Holter said. "We can't go on having the same points discussed all the time."

Ashford, Only Black Umpire In History of Majors, Retires

By Joseph Durso

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (NYT)—Emmett Ashford, the first black umpire in the major leagues, retired yesterday at the age of 56, but denied any pressure had been put on him.

The short, theatrical Californian ended 20 years as a professional umpire, five of them in the American League, with a statement saying, "A man must go on to other things." But he expressed a desire to stay in baseball, and commissioner Bowie Kuhn indicated later that Ashford might be named as a public-relations assistant.

Ashford became the first black umpire in the big leagues in 1950 when he was promoted from the Pacific Coast League, and he has been the only one.

There were recurrent reports that players were critical of his work, particularly behind home plate. But he dismissed these, as well as any racial overtones, when he appeared at the winter baseball convention to announce his retirement.

"There was no pressure, there were no racial incidents," he said in an interview, "just some hazing in my rookie season."

Retirement Age

Several umpires over 55 are still working, particularly in the National League, which does not have a mandatory retirement age. The American League retirement age is 55.

In another development today concerning umpires, strong doubt was cast on a plan to bring all umpires in the major leagues under one administrative roof—commissioner Kuhn's. The commissioner, meanwhile, named

Alexander (Sandy) Hadden as secretary-treasurer of baseball to succeed Charles Segar, who is retiring after 25 years in the game's front office. Hadden has been the chief lawyer for the American League.

Kuhn also inaugurated a sort of "Academy Awards Dinner" last night. Five baseball players and officials were honored. The \$50-a-plate affair has created some concern among team officials because of the proliferation of awards in recent years.

The chief honors went to John Bench of Cincinnati as the Player of the Year, Bob Gibson of St. Louis as Pitcher of the Year, Brooks Robinson of Baltimore as the Defensive Star of the Season, Willie Mays of San Francisco as the Outstanding Person, both on and off the field, and Danny Murtha of Pittsburgh as Manager of the Year.

NHL Results

Thursday Night

Detroit 4, Los Angeles 4 (Webster, Mahovlich, Luce, Albet; Cahan, Widm, Grant).

Boston 4, Buffalo 4 (Stanfield, Bode, Orr, Bucyk; Marshall, Goyette, Shuck, Morin).

Montreal 6, St. Louis 3 (Mahovlich 2, Tardif, Redmond, Lapointe, Tremblay; Crisp, Lefebvre, Esposito).

ABA Results

Thursday Night

Deer 124, Virginia 111 (Cannon 29, Chapman 17, C. Scott 52, R. Scott 18). Capital 107, New York 104 (Casper 30, Caldwell 30, Calvin 24, Jones 27).

NBA Results

Thursday Night

Milwaukee 107, Chicago 100 (Alcindor 22, Robertson 22; Love 23, Boerwinkle 21).

ead Shared a Florida

RINGS, Fla., Dec. 4 (AP)—Allin, a former artist in Vietnam, shot a 67 yesterday and with six others for the first round of the 11 Springs Open golf

mer, one of the few field of 153 to have a relatively flat ar-71 Coral Springs course, shot a 72.

WING SCORES

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Art Buchwald

Poor Went Too Far

WASHINGTON—Poor people, who were very popular a few years ago when poverty was such a big deal, are running into hard times. Most of the programs for poor people have been cut back, and there is even some question as to whether poor people are entitled to free legal aid.

There is now a concerted effort being made by the establishment to prevent poor people from using the courts to get justice. While some poor people consider this bad form, other poor people are entitled to it.

I understand their position. A poverty-stricken friend of mine, said, "If you allow poor people to take their complaints to court, you'll clog the system. Poor people have a lot more to sue about than rich people, and no system can stand poor people using the courts for their own interests."

"I'm surprised to hear you say that, Dembow," I said. "It seems to me that you would be on the side of poverty."

"I'm much more concerned with my country than I am with myself," he replied. "When they set up the poverty program, they provided funds for people to get free legal aid. This was a big mistake, because a lot of young lawyers decided to participate in the program and use the laws on

the books to get a fair shake for the poor people in the country."

"How frightening," I said. "These young lawyers, who were trained in law school to defend the establishment, turned into Benedict Arnolds and used the nation's laws to attack the vested interests in this country."

"They went too far," I said. "Not only that," Dembow said, "but they used the law to sue the government for not upholding the law."

"That's treason!" I cried. "The minute the government found out what the lawyers were up to, they had to take action. It's one thing to give poor people free legal aid, but it's another to go into the courts and accuse the government of violating the law."

"Why would they do it?" I asked.

"Because they didn't understand Congress's reason for passing the poverty law. When the free legal aid program for poor people was set up, it was based on the fact that the lawyers assigned to it would explain to the poor people why things were the way they were. The advice the poverty lawyers were supposed to dispense was that things would get better if they just went along with the system. That was the only kind of legal aid Congress had in mind."

"That's enough for anybody," I said.

"Instead, the lawyers decided to use the courts to get a better deal for poor people. Now the government has to take measures to correct the situation. They'll probably phase out the legal aid program or merge it with the Justice Department."

"I don't see them having any choice," I said.

"In the meantime, the poor people will have to get their legal aid some other way. No democracy can survive if people are justified in resort to the courts of justice."

"Dembow, you make a lot of sense," I said. "But since you're poor yourself, I'm surprised you're on the side of the administration."

"If the poor people won't stand up for America, who will?"

53 Liberty Bells
With a French Accent

By Grace Wing Bohne

ANNEXE, France—If the Liberty Bell replicates that rest on statehouse laws across the United States could indeed "proclaim liberty throughout the land," as their inscriptions read, the accent would be French.

The one-ton, lifelike copies of the original Liberty Bell were gifts to the states from the federal government in 1950. They are exact copies even to the tone and famous crack scar.

But the bells were made at Annexe, high in the French Alps, a factory that dates from 1798 when the United States of America and the Republic of France were both fledgling nations.

Along with Alpine scenery, and chocolate made in their image, bells are Annexe's most important product. The glow in the night sky, when molten metal was being poured at the Paccard family's foundry across the lake, gave Annexe a son of lumiere spectacle many years before other places went in for tourist pagentry.

When the Paccards were commissioned to make the Liberty Bell replicas, they used a number of U.S. Savings Bonds drive, American metal refining interests picked up the tab as a patriotic gift. The bells were dedicated on May 15, 1950, in ceremonies in Philadelphia, John W. Snyder, then secretary of state, struck a note on the original Liberty Bell, then an identical note on a French-made duplicate.

In the following weeks the bells were dispatched across the country in red, white and blue trucks, each touring a state or territory. Permanent location for each bell was left up to the governors. Most are installed on or near the state capitol grounds.

The pilot model occupies a place of honor on the rustic premises of the Paccard foundry at Annexe-le-Vieux. Members of the family have always lived nearby and surrounding streets are named for them.

The original Liberty Bell is now on view in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, U.S.A.



Truman, which is now at the Truman Library in Independence, Mo., and one for Washington, D.C. The latter is at the west entrance to the Treasury Building facing the White House.

For the record, the original Liberty Bell in Independence Hall at Philadelphia was cast in London in 1753. It cracked during a farewell to Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835, was repaired, cracked mortally on Washington's Birthday in 1845.

Bells are made and sold by the pound in the bell foundry, since size and weight determine the tone as well as the cost. The founder hears the bell in his head while it is still on the drawing board. A one-ton bell, Pierre Paccard explained, would cost about 19 francs (\$3.42) per kilogram at current rates, or approximately \$3,100.

A bell is conceived and molded toward an ideal, but the tone at first may not ring true. Tuning is a delicate art. Metal is shaved from the inside of the bell over and over, until the tone is just what is needed.

What sounds like a simple, deep bong to the untrained ear is actually a complex mixture of overtones which must be refined to purity. In a cauldron or any group of bells each one must be tuned to harmonize with the rest. A tone is described in a letter-and-number formula, like a chemical compound, and hence may be duplicated at long distance.

Bells are mainly bronze with 22 percent tin, the metals imported from Africa, Southeast Asia and South America. "When there are troubles in the world we cannot get the metals readily, prices go up, and all very bad for the bells," Pierre mourned.

PEOPLE: To Brussels, With Love

Sam White, the London Evening Standard's Paris-based columnist, reported from Brussels yesterday and heard a Frenchman who wrote, "It is a capital where an unrestrained and all-consuming greed reigns over a wasteland of ugliness... Its principal quality is that of a hideous Philistine cosmopolitanism... There are no [modern] buildings worthy of note apart from the headquarters of the Lambert Bank. The rest is so shabby that it gives the impression it will disintegrate in a gale."

French actress Marina Vlady, 33, married Russian actor-singer Vladimir Vysotsky, 32, in Moscow this week, friends have disclosed. The groom, a popular among young women, who did him on unofficial tape recordings, is the star actor of Moscow's avant-garde Taganka Theater, and is currently rehearsing to play Hamlet. Also with her: Anna Karenina, 32, daughter of the governor of New York, and Linda Costa, 30, of New Orleans, currently an architect based in New York City. Mrs. Costa was formerly married to an activist minister and has four children.

Lord Snowdon, husband of Princess Margaret, has taken up commercial television photography and return to commercial advertising after a ten-year absence. A photographer's agent said yesterday in London, Peter Russell, a partner with David Pearson, who handles high-fashion photographers David Bailey and Clive Aronson, said Lord Snowdon was "like a man who's discovered he's got two arms and has been using only one."

"We'll be putting ideas to him and he'll choose what he wants to do," continued Russell. "There is, of course, the problem that he mustn't be seen to be endorsing the products, just because he's photographing them. The subject matter will have to be in good taste. Since he's married in 1960, Lord Snowdon has kept up his photography but has avoided advertising work."

Prince Philippe Napoleon Orsini, once one of the two highest-ranking princes of the papal-appointed "Black Nobility" (based in Rome), who has been allegedly because of his "doles vita" romance with the



SWEET CHARITY—Togged out in leopard coat, brown suede gauchos, fringed and black boots, singer Ella Fitzgerald arrives in London for a one-night stand: a charity gala at Annabel's.

late actress Belinda Lee, announced yesterday that she is suing for divorce from her second husband, Prince Francis Boncompagni Orsini—who was granted a legal separation in 1962 on grounds that the prince was living with Miss Lee. The "Black Prince" thus becomes one of Italy's first public figures to seek a legal end to his marriage. "I have thought at great length before making this decision," said the prince, "not only because my family is by tradition Catholic of strict observance and bound for many reasons to the faith, but also because I myself am deeply Catholic. But I cannot fail to be astonished that the church, which does not recognize the validity of civil marriages, gives such importance to their dissolution."

The Marquess of Londonderry, 33, was granted a divorce yesterday in London on grounds that the 29-year-old marchioness committed adultery with pop singer George Fame. Neither the marchioness, the former Michaela Elaine Katherine Harrison, nor Fame contested the action.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UNLIKE ANY YOU'VE EVER SEEN: Used by millions, SOLD ONLY BY NOUVEAU. 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

DO YOU HAVE A BOAT? Or another? Do you want to have a one of a kind boat for your own? NOUVEAU. 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

BALDING PERSONS & THOSE WITH FALLING HAIR: TOY CRANCE RIBB. 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

RELISTOR TELEVISION: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

DISCOUNT UP TO 50% ON PERFUMES & COSMETICS: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

SECURITY INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

WANTED: Writers, photographers, stories, 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

PERSONALS: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

SERVICES: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

843-34-52: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

YOUR DRUG STORE AWAY FROM YOU: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

CALL NOW: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

EDUCATION: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

SPAIN: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

DIAMONDS: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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EDUCATION

INTENSIVE FRENCH COURSES: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

WORLDWIDE CAR SHIPPING & MOTORS: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

NEW 1971 AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

RENT A VW CAMPER: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

TORRENTA ALIVE BEACH: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

RENT A VW CAMPER: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

ECONOMY JET FLIGHTS: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

RENT A VW CAMPER: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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GENEVA BUSINESS ADDRESS: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

RENT A VW CAMPER: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

SWITZERLAND: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

RENT A VW CAMPER: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

CORSICA: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

RENT A VW CAMPER: 2000-2500, Paris, 1970-72.

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